

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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CSSR PAPER ON NEW CEMA SHIPPING ORGANIZATION

AU052135 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 79 p 6 AU

[Vasilii Morozov article: "International Socialist Enterprise 'Interlichter;' Effective Transportation"]

[Excerpts] In May river shipping enterprises of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia set up the Interlichter international economic shipping enterprise, which has its administrative center in Budapest.

Interlichter is designed to carry out the transportation of the member countries' freight, both in their mutual turnover and in their foreign trade with other countries. Apart from this, the enterprise may also ship other countries' freight. In order to fulfill these tasks Interlichter acquired the right of independent foreign economic activity.

The enterprise is managed by its management organ, the Council. It is composed of representatives of all participants. The smooth operation of the enterprise is insured by the joint working apparatus, led by Interlichter's general director.

Interlichter is an open organization. It may be joined by other countries and individual foreign organizations (firms, companies).

The Interlichter international enterprise is the first joint economic organization of the socialist countries for transportation on the Danube. It is designed to insure the shipping of freight--without reloading--from the Danube ports of the Interlichter member countries to the ports of the Mediterranean, Black or Red Seas, to east or west India and to Southeast Asia. The shipping of freight by cargo vessels is extraordinarily advantageous for countries that have no access to the sea of their own--the CSSR and the People's Republic of Hungary.

The establishment of the Interlichter enterprise is a convincing example of the developing many-sided cooperation of the CEMA member states interested in solving concrete national economic tasks.

AGERPRES COMMENTS ON RAIL COOPERATION WITHIN CEMA

AU061933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/6/1979--The Romanian railways started to collaborate with the international transport company "Intercontainer". Following this collaboration, the Romanian railways provide to its beneficiaries advantageous conditions for the import, export and transit of goods in transcontainers.

Participating in the system of jointly using containers in international traffic among C.M.E.A. member countries and as party to the "Intercontainer", the Romanian railways provided conditions for transporting goods to all the European countries as well as to the Mongolian People's Republic and to Cuba. In transporting goods in containers, the Romanian railways collaborate with the (?enterprises) specialized in naval and road transport of the country.

For increasing the rail transport capacity, the number of transcontainers will grow by 16 per cent this year while the Romanian railways will operate over 5,500 more high-capacity freight cars of various types [words indistinct] diesel and electric locomotives.

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY MEETING HELD IN ROMANIA

AU052123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/6/1979--The 32nd meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission for Collaboration in Food Industry was held in Constanta. Participating were the delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR as well as the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in keeping with the convention between the CMEA and that country's government.

The debates focused on the analysis of the stage of the cooperation ventures included in the special programme of long-term collaboration in agriculture and food industry adopted last year at the Bucharest session of the council. The commission agreed upon the draft general convention regarding the collaboration among the CMEA member countries interested in improving the existing technologies and techniques and also in creating new technologies and techniques for industrial pisciculture in fresh waters.

Specified were the programmes of technical and scientific collaboration until 1990 for improving the existing technologies and techniques and creating new technologies and techniques in the meat, sugar and canned food industries, for which the appropriate draft conventions will be prepared. The meeting occasioned an exchange of experience regarding the new organizational forms of the science-production relationship in the CMEA member countries which should allow for a faster introduction of the technical-scientific achievements in the food industry of these countries.

The meeting took place in a comradely working atmosphere, in a spirit of full understanding.

CEMA NUCLEAR RESEARCH EXHIBITION HELD IN MOSCOW

LD050924 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--MTI reports from Moscow: On Monday a Hungarian National Day was held at the Moscow exhibition where the CMEA members are demonstrating their achievements in nuclear research and in the development of nuclear technics.

Apart from the latest tendencies of scientific research, visitors to the exhibition can also acquaint themselves with versatile employment of nuclear energy. Photos and illustrations show the construction of the Paks nuclear powerwork in Hungary. The first Hungarian nuclear powerwork, being built with Soviet assistance is expected to put out 440 megawatt power by 1981, to reach 3,600 by 1990, and 12,000 megawatt by the year 2000. The Hungarian pavillion of the international exhibition was opened today by academician Dr Gyorgy Osztrovski, head of the Hungarian delegation to the CMEA Standing Commission for the Peaceful Utilization of Nuclear Energy. He briefed those present about Hungary's share in the socialist division of labour for peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. Underlining that the production of radioactive isotopes, one of the most important domains of the project was assigned to Hungary. The relative specialization agreement was signed in 1974 by Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union. Hungary is also actively participating in the training of experts. The Budapest Technical University has been receiving students from Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the Soviet Union since 1972 to work on the university's experimental reactor.

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AA 3

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CEMA TRADE SESSION OPENS--A session of CEMA working group of questions of trade organization and technology opened on 28 May in Sofia. Delegates of the ministries of trade of Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR, as well as representatives of CEMA secretariat are taking part in the session. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 28 May 79 AU]

COOPERATION IN TRADE--Sofia, May 30 (BTA)--The 4th session of the CMEA working group on organization and equipment in trade ended here. A model for effective organization and complex supply of the people with goods was approved. Specified were the themes of multilateral scientific and technological cooperation on the questions of organization and equipment in trade in the 1981-1985 period. The long-term forecasting and development of the material and technological base of trade is one of the major trends to this end with a view of achieving the best results. Discussed were also questions of improving the techniques of organization and functioning of different kinds of shops in retail trade and the storehouses in wholesale trade. The fourth session was attended by the delegations of the ministries of home trade of Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A protocol on the work of the session was signed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

CEMA AUTOMATION EXPERTS CONFER- A conference of CEMA countries' experts which is to deal with matters of programming and of management automation in the production of agricultural produce was opened on 22 May in Kromeriz. The conference will be concluded on 25 May with the signing of a protocol. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

WARSAW PACT JUDICIARY CONFERENCE--Heads of the military judiciatures of the Warsaw Pact countries are holding a conference in our country. At the conference, they will exchange experiences of work in preventing criminal acts and exchange views on aspects of mutual information. On Tuesday [29 May], Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja opened the conference. Gen of the Army Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, gave a dinner in honor of the delegations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 79 p 5 AU]

CEMA CORRESPONDENCE COURSE SEMINAR--Since 22 May GDR experts together with experts from six other CEMA countries have been discussing topical tasks and problems related to the further fashioning of college correspondence courses. Both social and economic aspects of part time study while holding full-time jobs will be discussed during the 3-day exchange of experiences. Every third college graduate in the GDR has acquired his qualification through a correspondence course. This form of study exists at 20 universities in the GDR and covers 130 subjects. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON WESTERN EUROPE ATTITUDE TOWARD SALT

AU052230 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 27 May 79 p 2 AU

[Janos Avar article: "A Catalyst"]

[Summary] "The second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the mutual reduction of strategic offensive weapons will be signed mid-June in the heart of our continent, next door to us. However, Europe will play more than a ceremonial role in SALT. With some exaggeration, we could say that this development on our continent will be a reliable criterion for the historical value of the treaty. Yes, SALT will be put to a test in Europe.

"Western Europe seems to be suffering from schizophrenia as the signing of the treaty in Vienna draws closer. The governments, Washington's allies, officially welcome the attained SALT treaty." At the same time, however, "the middle class press on both sides of the Atlantic goes all out to highlight the NATO allies reservations and concerns over SALT." NATO political leaders would do well to clarify whether they attribute greater significance to their reservations or their approval of the treaty.

In Vladivostok, the USSR accepted the argument that the issue of U.S. "advance bases" should be omitted from SALT, because since it would also affect the allies of the United States, it would complicate the talks and the accomplishment of an agreement. Still, "it can hardly be doubted that the Soviet Union, which is threatened by several nuclear adversaries, can--unwillingly--omit the issue from SALT while at the same time doing so from its own defense developments. Thus, the situation has arisen where the treaty limiting intercontinental weapons poses even more the question of continental (that is, European) weapons."

It would be difficult to say what is stronger in West European reservations toward SALT, scepticism toward the treaty or Washington. "When all is said and done, the question cannot be answered, since both of its elements are inseparable from the cold war fiction that Western Europe must fear the military might of the Soviet Union. If someone persists with this old thesis, he, on the one hand, finds a pretext in SALT for initiating a new wave of armament in Europe and, on the other hand, a pretext for questioning the U.S. 'nuclear guarantees.' It is sheer luck [as published] that those who contemplate the matter in this way become schizophrenics themselves. Another argument would maintain that the proposed modernization of the NATO arsenal may offer an 'alibi' for Washington to slacken the afore mentioned 'guarantees.'

Treating the "Soviet threat" fiction as fact is dangerous. "The controversy on the other side of the ocean is made absurdly grotesque by the supposition that Moscow is striving to create the means for a 'first strike' under the cloak of SALT and then to 'politically blackmail the United States' in the eighties. And, as in NATO, this argument is a good excuse for an arms development that, as it happens, may threaten the Soviet side with a 'first strike.' To be sure, those who do not believe in a limitation of armaments place all the more trust in a superiority that is to be gained through armaments."

Still, an equilibrium can also preclude trials of strength, thus, "it can act as a deterrent from cold war crises just as much as from trying out a 'hot war.' In any case, an equilibrium of components cannot be sought in the whole world power equilibrium pattern: if the Soviet Union has created an equilibrium vis-a-vis the United States, it is logical that, in this context, there are no realistic answers to unrealistic questions. What would happen if Moscow wanted to win a nuclear war? What would happen if Washington left its partners in the lurch? However, the fact of detente is very real, but it would quite certainly be made questionable by a new wave of armaments, whereas it would remain impossible to answer the above questions.

"Not negating SALT II, but taking advantage of the possibilities inherent in it both at the next SALT round and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces is the realistic path for Europe." Austrian Chancellor Kreisky has rightly called SALT the catalyst of the entire detente process in a recent interview to NEWSWEEK magazine.

RUDE PRAVO: SALT II IS SUCCESS OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

AU051550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Consistently on the Path of Peace"]

[Text] Apart from other things, the official, friendly visit of the USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to Hungary is an event that justly attracts attention because standpoints were taken during it on the most topical international political questions. Peace-loving people all over the world highly value the fact that the socialist countries are systematically and purposefully doing all they can to support the process of international detente and to consolidate trust among states. They noted with satisfaction that the forthcoming conclusion of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT II) between the USSR and the United States will be of extraordinary great significance for consolidating international security and peace.

Two weeks separate us from the signing of this significant document, which could have far-reaching consequences not only for reducing the arms race and for relations between the USSR and the United States but also for the international atmosphere on the global scale. The whole peaceloving world expects that Vienna meeting will become a significant milestone in current international relations.

Leonid Brezhnev said recently about Soviet-American relations: "What is inevitable between us is the ideological dispute about whose world outlook is more correct, whose way of life is better. The competition between the two systems is inevitable. Let us, however, agree that this historical dispute will not be solved by means of nuclear war. History will make the decision in due course. In the meantime we will cooperate peacefully in the spirit of fairness, mutual respect and mutual benefits."

These words profoundly characterize the present and the future of Soviet-American relations. From their angle of view we must also assess the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting on the highest level in Vienna and the signing of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Leonid Brezhnev has extraordinary merits in the recent substantial and positive changes in Soviet-American relations, the nature of which relations decisively affects the international atmosphere on a global scale. L. I. Brezhnev's signature is on documents of such extraordinary importance as the "Foundations of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States," the "agreement on averting a nuclear war" and on many other documents expressing the fundamental truth: Peaceful coexistence among states with different socioeconomic systems is useful, feasible and necessary. It is also due to Comrade Brezhnev, due to the CPSU leadership and the Soviet Government that the negotiations on limiting strategic offensive weapons--an issue that is extraordinarily complicated and important for peace--have been brought to a successful conclusion.

The negotiations on the agreement lasted 7 years. This is a long time. It could have been substantially shorter had the United States manifested more political realism, flexibility and good will, had it not tried in various ways to circumvent the principle contained in the protocol of Vladivostok--signed by President Ford--and the principle that the agreement must not unilaterally benefit either of the sides, or threaten its security.

In the last 7 years we have witnessed more than one dramatic moment in Soviet-American relations, caused by the acts and attitudes of the U.S. administration, and President Carter's administration in particular. If they were overcome, if it has been possible to lead the talks to a successful conclusion, then it was only because the Soviet Union consistently asserted principled viewpoints and combined principles with flexibility. This is also why the West's attempts to harm the interests of the Soviet Union and its allies, abuse the negotiations for blackmail and interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries have failed. They failed because the Soviet Union--faithful to its international commitments--always proceeded consistently from the class positions of the interests of world socialism. It is a significant success of the Soviet Union's foreign policy that these circles in the United States that were trying to raise the stakes [licitovat] in the course of the talks finally came to the conclusion that it is necessary for the agreement to be signed.

The Soviet Union proceeds consistently from humanitarian principles, which govern its foreign policy, which considers averting the threat of a world war its most important task. The agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons is already the second agreement of its kind. It is, however, more important and far-reaching than the first agreement. Shortly after it is signed other talks should begin, which would yield even more substantial progress in reducing armament.

This is why all peace-loving mankind welcomes the forthcoming Soviet-American meetings on highest level and the signing of the SALT II treaty. They are also welcomed sincerely by the Czechoslovak people who are aware that these talks will be of great significance for strengthening the security of peoples and for consolidating peace. We fully support the Soviet standpoints that it is necessary in the interest of detente to continue to reduce armament and to limit the dangerous arms arsenals, especially the nuclear ones. The blind alley formed in the negotiations on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe must be overcome and it is also necessary to achieve progress on other international forums, especially in Geneva, at the UN committee for disarmament. The West must also seriously assess the initiative proposals of the Warsaw Pact, including the proposals submitted at the recent meeting of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs in Budapest, the purpose of which, is the consolidation of trust among states and military detente in Europe. It is, however, deplorable that--as demonstrated at the just concluded session of the council of NATO ministers in The Hague--many Western politicians lack the good will to accept these proposals.

We are aware that the signing of the Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic weapons will represent a significant step on the path toward eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. We are, however, aware at the same time that this step must be followed by other steps.

The Soviet-American meeting on highest level in Vienna is--although we do not want to forego its results, for the very reason that such a meeting is taking place again after so many years--an indisputable success of the Soviet Union's policy, a policy that is guided consistently by the Leninist ideas of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, a policy that implements the Leninist peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, which also has the full support of the CPCZ. In the next few weeks a significant new step will be made in the effort to consolidate peace. A step that is beneficial for world socialism and progress, a step that is beneficial for all mankind.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD070956 Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[From the press review: RABOTNICHESKO DELO on USSR-PRC relations]

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the BCP CC organ, editorializes today: "Always, under all circumstances and all cases, the Soviet Union has shown and is showing a staunch and principled approach in its relations with the People's Republic of China. It has stemmed from the aspiration for normalizing the relations between the two countries, for reducing the tension and establishing a serene climate of goodneighbourliness".

The daily points out that this constructive and principled stand is clearly present also in the next in succession proposal by the Soviet Union for beginning negotiations with China. It is stated that this proposal again expresses the concern of the USSR over the fate of peace and socialism, for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, which meets with the vital interests of the peoples of the two states.

The specific proposals for normalizing the relations with China, [words indistinct] the Soviet Union in recent years, are recalled in the commentary.

It reads: "In all of its proposals the Soviet Union has stepped on the principled stand that the two countries must build their relations on the basis of peaceful co-existence, firmly complying with the principles of equality, mutual respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity, of non-interference in each other's home affairs".

RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that now, too, by its specific initiative, true to its steady stand towards the (?People's Republic of) China, the Soviet Union again shows its goodwill and proposals to organize a Soviet-Chinese dialogue.

"In their proposal the Soviet side insists that the two states should not recognize any claims on special rights or hegemony in world affairs", the daily emphasizes.

The daily points out that the sincere and many times shown goodwill and desire for improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations on the part of the Soviet Union did not so far meet constructive actions in response by China and that the Beijing leadership continued to create ever new obstacles to normalizing the relations with the USSR. RABOTNICHESKO DELO emphasizes that making use of the new good possibility created by the next in a series constructive step of the USSR for improving the relations between the two countries, now depends only on Beijing's stand.

In conclusion the daily points out that the responsibility for this initiative aimed at consolidating and stabilizing international understanding, detente and world peace, falls entirely on Beijing.

NARODNA ARMIYA CRITICIZES 'REACTIONARY FORCES' IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

AU061428 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Bistra Boyadzhieva weekly international commentary: "Political World from 3 through 9 June 1979"]

[Excerpt] The conference of the nonalined countries movement's Coordination Bureau is opening on 6 June 1979 in Colombo.

For 4 days delegations from 25 nonaligned countries will discuss, on the foreign minister level, the consolidation of the movement's unity, as well as the program and the agenda of the forthcoming sixth nonaligned countries' summit conference, scheduled to take place in September 1979, in Havana.

The real contribution of the nonaligned countries movement to a great number of vitally important problems of our time, the active participation of the member-states in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace and progress, all these things have enhanced the prestige of the nonaligned movement. This movement has become an important factor in international relations. One of the main elements of this prestige is represented by the unity of the movement, the further consolidation of which is considered as the main task and guarantee of success for their future work by the movement's member states. In opposition to this aspiration, the conservative trend that characterizes certain forces within the nonaligned movement represents a serious obstacle against the implementation of the movement's most important tasks.

We are justified in thinking that contradictions of this kind will make the work of the forthcoming session in the capital of Sri Lanka somewhat difficult. The conservative forces within the nonaligned movement, which for a long time have been waging a subversive campaign against the decision that Havana should host the summit conference of nonaligned countries and which are trying to play down the importance of the Havana conference, will adhere to the same approach at the Colombo conference. Their reactionary stand is expected to manifest itself in efforts to impose changes in the structure of the nonaligned movement, aimed at eliminating the Coordination Bureau as a leading organ. The proposal to expand the staff of this bureau without restriction and to impose rotation of the presidency serves this idea.

The above-mentioned circles are also complicating the situation in discussing important questions, such as the possible expulsion of Egypt from the nonaligned movement after its separatist deal with Israel. The stand of the reactionary forces as regards the question of the representation of Kampuchea at the conference, a representation about which the overthrown Pol Pot regime has voiced certain claims, is also in contradiction to common sense. Such attempts confirm the lack of realistic approach and the desire to obstruct the successful work of the movement. These attempts will certainly be opposed by the disapproval of the progressive circles within the nonaligned movement, whose growing influence justifies us in assuming that the Colombo meeting will be successful. Its results will contribute to the achievement of the main goal--to preserve unity and to intensify the influence of the nonaligned countries movement in resolving the great world problems.

MLADENOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU061237 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Daramyn Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. The meeting was attended by Jamjangiyn Ihagvasuren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR in Bulgaria.

MONGOLIAN PARTY-STATE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 7 JUNE

LD071442 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--The Mongolian party and state delegation, led by Mr Yumjaagyn Tsendenbal, first secretary of the CC of the MPRP and president of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia, left this country today.

The party and state delegation of Mongolia was on a four-day official and friendly visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP and of the state and ministerial councils of Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the distinguished guests were seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and by other party and state leaders.

DZHUROV TOASTS INDIAN COUNTERPART AT 31 MAY SOFIA DINNER

AU0512+1 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Toast proposed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, at official dinner given on 31 May at the Sofia Moskva Park Hotel, by Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defense of the Republic of India, in honor of his Bulgarian hosts]

[Text] I would like, above all, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense leadership, and on my own behalf, to express most sincere gratitude to his excellency, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense of the Republic of India, for the kind invitation addressed to us to attend this official dinner. I can frankly say that we accepted the invitation to attend this dinner with pleasure and that in your company we feel as though we are among friends. This is always the case when there is a meeting between representatives of two peoples between whom there exists good understanding and mutual cooperation.

Esteemed guests, your visit to our country--the People's Republic of Bulgaria--is nearing its end. You have become acquainted with the beauties of our capital--Sofia--and with our main port and seaside capital--Varna. You have visited Stara Zagora, Kazunluk and Sopot, as well. You have also had the opportunity of meeting representatives of our people and Bulgarian soldiers. You became directly convinced of our friendly feelings toward you, toward the Indian people who have an ancient and varied history and culture.

Esteemed Indian guests, it is with great satisfaction that we noted that business talks between us proceeded in a spirit of friendship and sincerity, as well as in full unanimity. These talks, in our opinion, will be very important for the further expansion and consolidation of Bulgarian-Indian cooperation, for our humanitarian activities in preserving peace, mutual trust and good neighborly relations among states with different social systems.

We stress with satisfaction that our meetings and talks unequivocally demonstrated that opportunities exist for the further expansion of our cooperation in a number of fields and in the interest of both our peoples.

As I have already had the opportunity of stressing, we highly appreciate the contribution of the Republic of India and of its people to the common struggle of peoples throughout the world for insuring peace, security and social progress. We appreciate India's unanimity of views and unity of action with the Soviet Union and with the socialist countries on many important problems of our time. The people of India had to wage a 200-year struggle for their national liberation. Today they are actively participating in the peoples' struggle against warmongers and national oppression, for social progress and for the prosperity and happiness of all peoples throughout the world.

We consider that our countries' and peoples' common interests in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, against the forces that are striving to precipitate the world into a new, destructive war, the struggle for insuring peace and understanding among peoples with different social systems--we consider that this is the solid basis upon which our mutually advantageous cooperation can strengthen and expand.

It is a gratifying fact that our views on the basic foreign political questions either coincide or are very close and that our actions on the international scene, in many cases, are aimed at the same goal. Both the Indian and Bulgarian peoples were shocked at China's barbaric aggression against the unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam and they unanimously denounced it. Both peoples also condemn the hegemonistic policy of the Beijing leaders, which complicates the situation in Indochina, Asia and the whole world. Both peoples denounced the defeatism of the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, which created a complicated situation in the Middle East. Both peoples declare themselves resolutely against the policy of the imperialist countries, aimed at spreading neocolonialism and at impeding the oppressed peoples' struggle for national freedom, independence and social progress.

Esteemed Indian friends, tomorrow, you are leaving our motherland and, please, accept our most sincere greetings and convey them to the Indian people and their soldiers. Tell them that thousands of miles away they have friends in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, friends who are actively working and who, in close cooperation with the countries of real socialism and with the great Soviet Union, are building a developed socialist society, are struggling jointly with all progressive people throughout the world, for peace and security among the peoples.

To you, Your Excellency, Jagjivan Ram, and to the esteemed guests accompanying you, we wish health, happiness and new successes in your responsible activities devoted to the well-being and security of the friendly Indian people.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA VISIT

AGERPRES on Meeting With Todorov

AU051515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia (AGERPRES), 5/6/1979--On June 4, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Gheorghe Oprea. During the talk, they assessed in the positive the stage of fulfilment of the tasks set during the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, and expressed the wish to further expand the fraternal collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to raise onto new steps the Romanian-Bulgarian economic and technico-scientific collaboration, to take full advantage, to the two peoples' benefit, of the possibilities offered by socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria. Likewise, they expressed the determination to undertake fresh ventures of economic collaboration, of cooperation and specialization in production, especially in machine-building, metallurgy, chemistry, electric power, etc.

End of Visit

LD062016 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ruse, June 6 (BTA)--The working visit to Bulgaria of Mr Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Standing Bureau of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of Romania has now ended. The talks and meetings of the Romanian guest with Bulgarian party and state officials passed off in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, the foundations of which had been laid by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu. A number of measures were outlined to deepen the ties of cooperation, specialization and joint work in the manufacture of autotransportation vehicles, machine tools, facilities for the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydro-technical complex and for the olefine works near Pleven, etc.

CUNHAL RECEIVES BCP'S KUBADINSKI IN LISBON 4 JUNE

AU050850 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Lisbon, June 4 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC, who took part in the ninth congress of the Portuguese Communist Party, was received today by Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The talks passed off in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. Among the issues on the agenda of the talks were the further promotion of relations between the communist parties of Bulgaria and Portugal. The complete unanimity between the two fraternal parties on the basic issues of the international workers' and communist movement was stressed at the talks.

The meeting was attended by Mr Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission of the Secretariat of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Mr Albano Nunes, member of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party and chief of the International Department of the CC of the Portuguese Party.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STAMBOLIYSKI'S IDEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OPENS

6 June Opening Greetings

AU061000 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--The "100 years of the Birth of Aleksandur Stamboliyski" international scientific conference opened here today with the speech of Academician Dimitur Kosev, vice-president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read a message of greetings by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to the participants in the conference.

On behalf of the BAU (Bulgarian Agrarian Union) Standing Committee the guests were greeted by Mr Petur Tanchev, BAU secretary and first vice-president of the State Council.

Zhivkov Message

AU061005 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--"We are confident that the international scientific conference will make an important contribution to the further studies of the ideological and political heritage of Aleksandur Stamboliyski, which is still topical today for the world peasant masses and their democratic organizations in the struggle for a just solution of the agrarian issue, for peace, democracy and social progress", reads in part the message of greetings sent by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to the participants in the international scientific conference "100 Years of the Birth of Aleksandur Stamboliyski".

Mr Zhivkov underlined in his message that the participation of scholars from 25 countries in the conference is an eloquent proof of the interest evinced in the name and cause of Aleksandur Stamboliyski. In his short review of the life and work of Stamboliyski Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the balance of his life is the balance of the peasants' movement in Bulgaria, the balance of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BAU].

"The working peasants can fight successfully their exploiters and reaction only in alliance with the working class," reads the message further. Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the blow struck by reaction to Stamboliyski's government in 1923 was due solely to the disunion between the BCP and the BAU then. "This historical lesson has already made the unity of communists and agrarians monolithic for more than five decades. It developed and strengthened, turned into fraternity between the two parties and became an important factor in the struggle for triumph of socialism", the message goes on to say. Further on Mr Zhivkov underlined the merits of Stamboliyski's followers for continuing his cause. "Deeply democratic and progressive in its essence this cause assigns to Stamboliyski a deserved place in the history of the world democratic and anti-imperialist movements", the message reads in conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL WRITERS MEETING OPENS IN SOFIA 7 JUNE

Brezhnev Message

LD071622 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--More than 60 belles lettres masters from 25 countries are taking part in the second international writers' meeting which began in the Bulgarian capital today. A greetings message to the participants by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, was read at the opening. Speaking at the meeting, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, underscored the responsible role of the writers in the struggle for a lasting and equitable peace in today's world.

Greetings message to the meeting which is convened under the motto "Peace--the Hope of the Planet", were also sent by Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the UN secretary general, Mr Kurt Waldheim. The secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers Sergey Mikhalkov delivered cordial greetings on behalf of Mr Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet men of letters. He stated: "The secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, assigned to me the task to deliver to the participants in the international writers' meeting best wishes for a successful and fruitful work in the name of peace all over the world."

Zhivkov Message

LD071624 Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)--"The question of peace is now the question of survival of human civilization or of its destruction. History teaches us that peace could not be defended once and forever, but it is fought for every day and every moment by all of us", reads in part the greetings message of Mr Todor Zhivkov to the participants in the 2nd international writers' meeting. The message of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria was read today at the opening of the meeting by Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, poet and playwright, vice-president of the State Council.

Mr Todor Zhivkov called preservation and consolidation of world peace, the theme to which the meeting is dedicated, "the noblest and most important goal" and defined the writers' meeting in Sofia as an important international cultural event of our time.

Writers are the consciousness of their peoples, and their thoughts and acts acquire great public and social meaning, the message reads further. Underlining the far-reaching and favourable public reaction to the world writers' forum in Sofia two years ago, Mr Zhivkov pointed out that this second meeting is not merely a reminding of the first but that it can and must become a new and exceptionally necessary contribution to the cause of the world peace. Mr Zhivkov noted that in the International Year of the Child the writers' meeting is filled up with new content because the words "peace, children and future are inseparable. Children are the most real symbol of mankind's future". Wishing fruitful work to the writers, the Bulgarian party and state leader underlined in conclusion: "Mankind is developing using the experience of the former generations gained with much suffering. We should see in this the great and noble Promethean mission of the artistic creators who carry the sparkle of human thought from the past into the future."

ZHIVKOV MEETS MEDICAL ACADEMY LEADERSHIP IN SOFIA 1 JUNE

AU012031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the leadership of the Medical Academy. Present were Drazha Vulcheva, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov; Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health; Ivan Dragoev, chief of the Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee."

Prof Atanas Maleev, chairman of the Medical Academy's Presidium, acquainted those present with the basic tasks facing the academy's collective. Later a meeting in connection with the building of a new institute for pediatrics was held. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov attended the ground-breaking ceremony."

[Zhivkov--begin recording] "Dear comrades, I take this opportunity with pleasure and am honored to break ground for the building of the institute for pediatrics. We are all happy that this ceremony is taking place today, 1 June, the international day of children. [applause] Congratulations comrades! "[applause] [end recording] At this meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke on certain topical problems of the socio-economic development of the country.

REPORTAGE ON DAY OF BOTEV CELEBRATIONS

Zhivkov Arrival in Vratsa

AU012032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov has arrived in Vratsa Okrug to attend the celebrations devoted to the memory of the heroes who have fallen for the freedom of the motherland and in honor of 2 June, the day of Botev and of those who perished in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism and fascism and in the Fatherland War. Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the department for processing raw fodder in Belene Village and acquainted himself with the solution of the okrug's fodder problem. The people in the villages of Devnya and Silen as well as of the people of Vratsa organized a particularly cordial welcome for the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the Vratsa Okrug party committee bureau and the okrug people's council executive committee. Nano Lalov, first secretary of the okrug people's council executive committee, reported on the work of the okrug party organization connected with fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference.

Vratsa Military Memorial Meeting

AU012034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] A military memorial meeting to commemorate 2 June, the day of those who have fallen for the freedom of the motherland, was held in Vratsa tonight. "Present were Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Ivan Mikhaylov; Drazha Vulcheva and okrug, party and state leaders. Todor Zhivkov received the report by the chief of the Gotse Delchev school for training reserved officers, Col Panayot Panayotov, and greeted the detachments."

Sofia Military Memorial Meeting

AU012036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A military memorial meeting devoted to 2 June, the day of Botev and of those who have perished in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism and fascism and in the fatherland war was held in Sofia tonight. "The meeting was attended by Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Stanko Todorov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army." Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense, delivered a speech.

Okolchitsa Peak Meeting

AU021413 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] A commemorative meeting marking the day of Botev and of those who perished in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism and fascism and in the Fatherland War was held on Okolchitsa Peak in the Vratsa mountains today. The meeting was opened by Nano Lalov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug Party Committee, who gave the floor to Army Gen Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member. "In his speech Mikhaylov traced the path of the people's struggle for freedom up to victorious 9 September 1944. Mikhaylov also called on the communists and Komsomol members to follow the bright path of their (?fathers)." A student, who led the traditional march from Kozludui to Okolchitsa to mark the glorious path traveled by the Botev detachment, reported to Comrade Todor Zhivkov about the successful end of this Botev march. Following this, Todor Zhivkov attended a ceremony in which the graduates of the Khristo Botev military school for reserved officers in Pleven were promoted. A representative group of students of the Sofia University presented the traditional oath of allegiance to the cause of the workers class and party.

Dzhurov at Pernik Okrug

AU021952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A military memorial meeting devoted to the day of Botev and of those who perished in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism and fascism and in the fatherland war has been held at the Slisovska Mogila site, Pernik Okrug--the site where the first shooting took place between the Trun partisan detachment and the fascist enemy. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov and other officials, former partisans and their associates, leaders of the Pernik Okrug and participants in the tourist march who have followed the combat path of the partisan detachments attended the meeting. Maj Gen Kiril Markov, with the partisan name of Zlatan, and former deputy commander of the First Sofia National Liberation Brigade, delivered a speech. A greeting telegram to the BCP Central Committee was sent.

PREMIER STANKO TODOROV VISITS PLANTS IN RUSE

AU021423 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, has arrived in Ruse. He was accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building; Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials; and Yordan Tenov, chairman of the Committee for Heavy Investments. Together with Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug Party Committee, and Kiril Botev, chairman of the Ruse Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, Stanko Todorov visited the heavy machinery construction plant where the reconstruction of the instrument repair department was completed 6 months ahead of schedule as well as some other large projects.

At a meeting with the leaders of the okrug and of the construction projects, the fulfillment of the (?building program was discussed).

DZHUROV SPEAKS AT PARTISAN COMMEMORATION MEETING 27 MAY

AU021910 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 29 May 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at commemorative meetings devoted to the Chavdar partisan detachment held in the Zherkova area, Sofia Okrug, on 27 May]

[Excerpt] The long history of Bulgaria has recorded much glory, tragedies, spiritual blossoming and intellectual darkness. Nevertheless, the world knows that the first antifascist insurrection was started by the Bulgarian communists and agrarians. Recent history shows that the first nuclear power station in the Balkans was constructed in Bulgaria and the first Balkan cosmonaut is a Bulgarian! All this is a logical reason for our pride and our firm confidence in the future. Nevertheless, comrades, we cannot be passive observers, merely contemplating the material and intellectual achievements created by our splendid people. There are vigorous hands and enthusiastic selfless hearts which are creating material and intellectual values. There are, however, also courageous hands who are protecting these values and achievements against the attempts of our enemies. The defense of the fatherland is our supreme right and duty! This defense of the fatherland is entrusted to highly qualified commanders and soldiers who are capable of handling technical equipment and who are skillfully able to shoot their guns, whenever this is necessary, and who know against whom they should aim their guns. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a peaceful country, a socialist country. Our country does not threaten anyone with anything. Our country is striving for sincere friendship with its neighbors. Our country does not interfere in domestic affairs of other countries. Being an active fighter for peaceful coexistence, our country actively struggles to restrain the arms race. Our country is in favor of a world of mutual trust, mutual respect and unhindered trade and cultural relations. Our country has given sufficient proof of this attitude. Our country belongs to the alliance of countries where real socialism exists, and our country's foreign policy is based, not on temporary, opportunistic considerations, not on tactics, but on a strategic line of behavior, as bequeathed to us by the great Lenin. Suspensions, distrust, secret conspiracies and political games of spying are alien to Bulgarian foreign policy. In its international relations with all countries throughout the world our country is striving for sincerity and decency.

Our Blagoev-Dimitrov party and its Central Committee, as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the great peace fighter, are striving for such relations. Successes are visible in this respect.

We must, unfortunately, admit that not everything depends upon us. The peaceful world is a great asset of mankind, thanks to the powerful Soviet Union and to the countries of the socialist community. Nevertheless the world is alarmed by the constantly simmering hotbeds of war; it is alarmed by the devilish arms race, by the race to produce destructive mass annihilation weapons. The peaceful world is watching with concern the steadily growing military budgets of the imperialist countries, and of the United States, in particular,

Concern is also caused by the fierce rattling of arms and by the violent actions of the Chinese hegemonists. The infamous aggression and invasion of the SRV demonstrated the danger China represents, a potential danger threatening universal peace. The ruthless "diktat", the striving for world domination manifested by China--this is the number one problem for mankind. The fact that some people are relying on the so-called "Chinese card," to put it mildly, can be defined only as political shortsightedness. Speculating with China and with its nationalistic claims can only be devastating for the destinies of our entire planet! This is precisely what challenges the conscience of worldwide public opinion, this is what makes the armies of the socialist countries particularly vigilant. The Bulgarian People's Army, as well, is a link in this peaceful barrier against war. The loyalty of the Bulgarian People's Army toward its Soviet brothers, toward its duties stemming from the mutual assistance treaties with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist armies, is not subjected to any doubts! At any time and under any circumstances our army is ready to accomplish its international and national duties! We are deeply convinced that the sons of freedom, the grandsons of the April uprising insurgents and of the Chavdar detachment heroes are ready to defend our fatherland!

BRIEFS

TODOR BOZHINOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 31 May Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in a plenum of the Tolbukhin Okrug party organization and Bulgarian National Agrarian Union bureau which discussed agricultural matters. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 31 May 79 AU]

ZHIVKOVA RETURN FROM MOSCOW--The delegation of the Committee for Culture led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee, which has paid a visit to Moscow, has returned home. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION RETURN--The delegation of the BCP Control-Auditing Commission led by Stoyan Karadzhov, commission's chairman, has returned from Moscow. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

COOPERATION WITH UNDP--Sofia, May 30 (BTA)--Today Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Jean-Claude Petitpierre, deputy-director of the European Bureau of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), signed agreements on the fulfilment of the projects for a center for photochemistry and chemistry of natural substances and of the project for a central laboratory and pilot center network for audiovisual methods and means. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

YEMENI PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION--Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, received the visiting delegation from the PDYR Supreme People's Council Presidium, headed by (MAHMUD MADHI), chairman of the economic committee. A talk was held on further expanding and intensifying relations between the parliaments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDYR, which will contribute to the mutual acquaintance of the two peoples and to the intensification of comprehensive cooperation between them. The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the national assembly. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 79 p 2 AU]

HUSAK, DELEGATION RETURN TO PRAGUE AFTER GDR VISIT

LD071806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned to Prague today from a friendly working meeting in the GDR which took place at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Josef Kempny, secretary of the party Central Committee, returned together with Comrade Husak.

At Ruzyně Airport the highest Czechoslovak party and state representative were met by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; and members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova, and Oldrich Svestka.

Also present were heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government ministers and other officials of our political and public life.

Prague Pioneers welcomed our highest representatives with bouquets of flowers.

WEEKLY TAKES EXCEPTION TO TIMING OF POPE'S POLAND TRIP

AU071120 [Editorial Report AU] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 22 on 30 May 1979 on pages 10-11 carries a 4,500-word article by Jiri Loukotka, entitled "A Chapter From the Battles for Rule Over the World," which deals with state-church controversies and struggles for power in the Middle Ages. Among the historical figures who represented the church's interests vis-a-vis the state authority, Loukotka mentions, among others, "the Polish Saint Stanislaw (approximately 1030-1079) to whose anniversary this year the scheduled visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II, the former Archbishop of Krakow Karol Wojtyla, is freely linked." Loukotka then discusses the historical role of Stanislaw as a "prominent fighter for asserting the church's claims, as proclaimed by Pope Gregory VII at that time" and a figure that "received the halo of a saint in the struggle for the church's aspirations to rule the world."

Loukotka concludes his article by saying: "What remains to be done is wonder what leads the present Pontiff John Paul II from Rome to Poland on the occasion of the celebrations of a bishop-martyr who wanted to implement the principles and demands for unlimited world rule by the pope and the church, as proclaimed by Gregory VII--all the more since the papacy renounced through the mouths of his predecessors the tiara and John Paul II himself has proclaimed--last time in Pueblo, Mexico--the church's distance from politics and demands from it that it devote itself primarily to pastoral duties and to work in the sphere of ethics.

"We would like to believe that John Paul II is truly interested in continuing, during his pontificate, an activity characterized by the positive features of the line of his predecessors John XXIII and Paul VI, particularly as regards support for the policy of detente and active defense of peace. This is, namely, even for the church of today, the only sound alternative [sentence published in italics]."

KAPEK ADDRESSES CONGRESS OF PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS

AU051250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Report on the address by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ city committee, at the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal on 1 June]

[Text] On Friday The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress was greeted by Antonin Kapek, head of the CPCZ delegation.

He conveyed to the delegates of the congress and all Portuguese communists the fraternal combat greetings of the CPCZ and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, personally.

A. Kapek further said: The Czechoslovak communists and all working people follow with great sympathy the heroic and resolute struggle waged by Portuguese communists, at the head of all progressive forces in Portugal, to uphold the achievements of the Portuguese revolution and for their further development. We highly value the unshakable faithfulness of the PCP to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Portuguese communists, led by their experienced, tested and internationally respected leader, Comrade Alvar Cunhal, are demonstrating convincingly today--as they have always done--their true patriotism and boundless devotion to the vital interests of their people in the struggle for their freedom, independence and a happy future.

This year we have recalled in Czechoslovakia the 30th anniversary of the victorious implementation of the general line of building socialism, marked out at the Ninth CPCZ Congress. We have achieved remarkable successes in building socialism, which confirm the universal validity of Leninism, even in an industrially advanced country.

Our own experience showed us convincingly that the consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all fraternal parties give the party an enormous strength, which is capable of leading the people reliably to victory. We will continue to walk this tested path energetically and resolutely in building socialism and in the struggle for peace and against imperialism and its dangerous ally--aggressive Maoist hegemonism.

We will intensify our traditional fraternal relations with the PCP, which we assure of our full international solidarity. The Portuguese communists have firm and reliable allies in us.

A. Kapek then wished the delegates to the congress many successes in their just and selfless struggle for a happy and peaceful life of the Portuguese people, in their struggle for freedom, democracy, peace and socialism.

The delegates and guests to the congress received A. Kapek's address with warm applause.

VASIL BILAK ENDS VISIT TO CYPRUS AS GUEST OF AKEL

ID071522 Prague CTK in English 1146 GMT 7 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Nicosia (CETKA correspondent)--Vasil Bilak, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium and Central Committee secretary, ended today his three-day visit to Cyprus as guest of the Central Committee of AKEL, Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

A joint statement on his talks with AKEL representatives was signed at the (?end) of the visit.

Return to Prague

LDO72224 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned to Prague this afternoon from a visit to Cyprus which he paid at the invitation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

He was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives of the party Central Committee.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES TITO ON BIRTHDAY

AU011252 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "On J. Broz Tito's Life Jubilee"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent a congratulatory telegram to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, on the occasion of the latter's significant life jubilee.

HULA HOLDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

LDO71128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kiril Zarev, Bulgarian deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, arrived in Prague today on an official visit.

With Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who welcomed him at Ruzyne Airport. He will discuss the further development and deepening of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic cooperation. The talks will deal primarily with the coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-1985 and the specialization and cooperation of production in the decisive branches with the aim of achieving a further broadening of mutual trade.

PRESS REPORT ISSUED ON VISIT OF SFRY TRADE DELEGATION

AU071230 Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Jun 79 p 3 AU

["Press Report on the Stay of the Official Delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions in the CSSR"]

[Text] An official delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions [FYTU] led by President Mika Spiljak paid a visit to the CSSR from 28 May to 2 June 1979 at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO]. Other members of the delegation were Vinko Hafner, member of the FYTU Presidium and president of the Slovene Trade Union Council; Romana Budinkova, member of the FYTU Presidium and president of the Macedonian Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Employees in Education, Science and Culture; and Rade Radonovic, head of the socialist countries section in the FYTU International Department.

The FYTU delegation held talks with an URO delegation led by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman. Other members of the URO delegation were Vaclav Bezel, URO deputy chairman and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council; URO Secretary Viliam Kozik; Hana Ruzickova, chairman of the Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science; and Ladislav Opatrny, head of the URO International Department.

During its stay in the CSSR the FYTU delegation was received by Premier L. Strougal.

In the old town City Hall the delegation was received by Jindrich Skubal, deputy mayor of Prague.

The FYTU delegation honored the memory of the victims of fascism by laying a wreath in Lidice.

In the course of their stay the representatives of Yugoslav trade unions visited North Moravia where they inspected the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald iron and engineering works in Ostrava and the Tatra plant in Koprivnice. During its visit to the enterprises the delegation familiarized itself with the production, work conditions and the activity of TU organizations.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the delegations briefed each other on the current economic and political situation in the two countries and on the main tasks currently facing the TU movement.

The two delegations noted that the role of trade unions in building a socialist society is steadily growing. They expressed their satisfaction over the level of mutual contacts and cooperation and are determined to continue to develop all forms of TU cooperation, in which they see their contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship of their countries.

The two delegations voiced their full satisfaction over the results of the talks and are convinced that they will represent a new impetus to developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

President of the FYTU Council M. Spiljak invited--on behalf of the FYTU Presidium--a URO delegation led by Comrade Karel Hoffmann to pay a visit to Yugoslavia in 1980. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

REPORTAGE ON BRNO SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL MEETING

Kempny Address

LD310900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society opened this morning in the House of Culture at the Brno Zbrojovka works. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways of raising the activity and enterprise of members of the society as well as of the scientific-technical intelligentsia in implementing the tasks of scientific-technical development in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and in preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The main speech, on the subject "the task of scientific-technical development in the period of the construction of a developed socialist society," was delivered by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the speech, Comrade Kempny noted the extensive degree to which scientific and technical development influences all aspects of the life of our society, and he stressed that science is paving its way as a specifically socialist aspect of the scientific and technical revolution. He added that the beginning of the scientific and technical revolution has changed all that was well established and has brought new ideas, new criteria and new attitudes, and that traditional empirical approaches frequently become a hindrance to development. In this context Comrade Kempny said:

[Kempny--begin recording] The fact that the technical development plan has so far not become an inseparable component of the state plan remains a major problem. On a factory and suprafactory level it is still not fully understood and appreciated that scientific and technical development must be the primary content of all components of the plan, and naturally, above all, of production plans. This is, moreover, one of the reasons why the findings of scientific and technical developments are still not attaining the kind of efficiency to influence progressive transformations in the structure of production programs effectively.

Phasing-out programs are not being observed in accordance with the provisions of the plan and there are still predominant trends to manufacture current production under unchanged production conditions. The low impact of innovation is, furthermore, evident in the proportion of new products, of new technologies in the overall volume of goods production in our economy. The proportion of these new products must be increased more consistently and in a more considered manner for their application both on foreign and domestic markets.

In our struggle for higher efficiency and quality of all work the decisive external factor is economic and scientific-technical cooperation production and economic cooperation means to achieve unity in the science-technology-production-utilization cycle, which in every country is decisive for economic development. In the unity of this cycle lie the advantages of international socialist economic relations and the foundation for the growth of the economic standards of every country as well as the socialist community as a whole. [end recording]

Further on in his speech at the fifth enlarged session of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society Comrade Kempny spoke on the creative initiative of the working class as the bearer of the most progressive working and organization methods. Among the most significant forms nowadays are socialist labor brigades, comprehensive rationalization brigades and solution teams, in which creative cooperation between the scientific and technical intelligentsia and the working class is being applied to an increasing degree. These collectives have become an expression of the initiative and voluntary activity of technicians, engineers and workers.

Comrade Kempny then welcomed the fact that among workers in all sectors of social labor there are large numbers of those who today have already mastered the elements of advanced scientific and engineering thinking, who are critically viewing their own work and are improving it all the time, as well as making it easier, improving its quality, thereby contributing to our economic and social development.

The meeting adopted an appeal to all scientific and technical workers asking them to seek new forms and methods of promoting initiative and training all working people with the aim of assisting economic managements to fulfill and--in accordance with the requirements of society--exceed the targets of economic plans by the application of scientific and technical development. Science and technology must become decisive factors for the future development of Czechoslovakia's economy. In the conclusion of the appeal the participants in the fifth enlarged session of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society in Brno call for a broad initiative for the fulfillment of the economic plan for this year and the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan and for the creation of favorable conditions for the successful commencement of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Appeal Issued

AU031720 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Appeal issued by the participants in the fifth session of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society held on 30 May in Brno]

[Text] The aktiv of scientific, technical and management workers convened at its fifth expanded session of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, held on 30 May 1979 in Brno, in order to confer on how to mobilize, develop and organize yet more effectively the initiative of scientists, technicians, engineers, workers, cooperative farmers, inventors and innovators for speeding up scientific-technical progress.

The participants in the session heard the statement made by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, on the role of scientific-technical advancement in the phase of building the advanced socialist society and, in the discussion, they expressed full support for the party and state bodies in the effort to consistently implement the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPCZ Central Committee session on an even more effective implementation of science and technology in all spheres of the Czechoslovak national economy.

With the aim of fulfilling the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan successfully and completely and with the aim of establishing favorable conditions for entering the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the participants in the session decided to turn to all bodies and branches of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, to their members, scientists, engineers and technicians, to inventors, improvers and innovators, to outstanding workers and farmers with the following appeal: To strive for the maximum effectiveness and quality of creative scientific-technical designing, technical-organizational, management and general production activity by utilizing the scientific-technical knowledge better and more speedily than heretofore. In order to achieve a striking reduction of the consumption of fuel, power, raw materials and other materials; to improve the utilization of basic assets; to develop progressive technology and tool and production technology more speedily in close cooperation with economic management, and in cooperation with the revolutionary trade union movement and the Socialist Youth Union, to develop working initiative, socialist competition, the movements of socialist labor brigades, of comprehensive rationalization, solution and implementation brigades, and the movement of improvers, inventors and innovators.

New forms and methods should be sought for developing the initiative and upbringing of all working people. Each member of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society should be assigned a specific task with the aim of helping economic management to fulfill and, in keeping with the society's needs, also to overfulfill the tasks of economic plans by implementing scientific-technical development.

They appeal for active participation in proposing, pushing through and implementing more effective forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and particularly with the Soviet Union.

The exacting nature of the tasks in the sphere of scientific-technical progress is being enhanced throughout the national economy. The May 1974 session of the CPCZ Central Committee on scientific-technical development has set the paths and adopted specific tasks for speeding up scientific-technical development and for making science and technology become the decisive factors in the further advance of the Czechoslovak economy. These conclusions, together with the conclusions of the Fifth Congress of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, must continue to serve as a lasting orientation for the work of all bodies and branches of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, in the interests of implementing the line adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Let us be active implementers of the CPCZ's policy and let us develop among the ranks of the Czechoslovak scientific-technical intelligentsia, and closely bound to the workers class and cooperative farmers, a broad initiative for the fulfillment of tasks of this year's national economy plan and of the tasks of the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan; and let us establish in this way the favorable prerequisites for a successful beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

EXPERIENCES FROM 'ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT' DISCUSSED

AU061258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2; May 79 p 5 AU

["RO"-signed article: "Aimed at a Higher Standard of Planned Management"]

[Summary] The main demands on our economy, as voiced at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, are to improve the quality of planning, increase the effectiveness of economic stimuli, perfect the organization of the production-technological base and to improve management and intensify the workers' participation in it.

"One of the ways of achieving this is testing the comprehensive experiment of effectiveness and quality control, the principles of which have been implemented for almost a year and a half now by 12 economic production units. In evaluating the results so far, it can be said that they are promising. This is confirmed by the fact that the overwhelming majority of indexes, according to which the enterprises and economic production units are evaluated, have been better in the experimenting organizations than in those working under unchanged economic conditions."

How Long-term Nature Is Felt

Testing the principles of the experiment is important because it should yield findings and experiences that can be applied in nonexperimenting organizations. In this respect particular attention is being paid to the principle of the longterm nature and stability of the plan. Although an analysis revealed that changes in the annual plans had been made in the enterprises last year--especially in the spheres of foreign trade and capital investment, due to objective circumstances--these changes did not, with the exception of the economic production units subordinated to the Slovak Ministry of Industry, violate the principles of the experiment. It can thus be said that the principle of the longterm nature of the plan was adhered to in the vast majority of economic production units.

Critical Remarks

"When assessing the experiment the individual participating economic production units naturally come up with a number of critical remarks in connection with the problems they encountered when trying to adhere to the principle of the plan's long-term nature. Organizations of the consumer industry have, for instance, criticized the inadequate interconnection in terms of materials between production inputs and outputs. They are pointing particularly to the fact that the outputs are stipulated but are not linked consistently with insuring the imports of the [needed] materials."

Organizations subordinated to the Federal Ministry of General Engineering have also pointed to the fact that the plan cannot be stable unless it is seen to that it is insured in terms of materials.

The experimenting organizations universally demand an improvement of the planning process and of the plan as the fundamental instrument of management. This is a prerequisite for overcoming the aforementioned problems.

Material Interest

"In the sphere of finance and credit the experiment is designed to exert a more intensive influence of financial and credit instruments on effectiveness and quality."

Material interest is strengthened remarkably in the experiment. The allocations to the cultural and social fund can reach up to 2.8 percent of the annual means allocated for wages. The intensification of material interest is being assessed positively by the experimenting organizations. Although the requirements of the experiment are demanding, their fulfillment insures considerable means for the enterprise.

"Having evaluated the individual elements of the experiment it can be said that both in the sphere of planning and in financial management the comprehensive experiment of effectiveness and quality control is a suitable starting point for the regulation of the system of management in the seventh 5-year plan."

BENO WRITES ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARD EXCHANGE

LD022220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on party membership card exchange]

[Text] On the subject of the exchange of party membership cards, RUDE PRAVO publishes a long article by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

He says that the decision by the CPCZ Central Committee on the exchange of party membership cards influences the whole of inparty life today. We can say that the whole party, from the Central Committee down to primary organizations, is participating daily in implementing this especially important all-party political task.

According to the division into separate stages, we are now approximately at the end of the first half, and so this is a convenient time for us to prepare well for the stage of interviews with party members and to review the extent to which the tasks of previous stages have been fulfilled, Mikulas Beno writes emphasizing the need for a more efficient and and comprehensive application of orientation toward high efficiency and quality of work.

During the interviews, it will be necessary to show some members how to overcome shortcomings and how to improve their work at their places of work and to draw their attention to reserves as far as possible. Comradely words and advice on how to help a member solve his own problems and personal worries and so on should not be missing. Such an approach will create a good atmosphere of trust, will contribute to a members' relationship toward the party, and will strengthen the determination to achieve further success in both work and political commitments. Displays of passivity, shortcomings and violations of regulations by some members of the party must not go unnoticed by committees of primary organizations. It is necessary and unavoidable to speak openly and critically to these members about errors and shortcomings. But it is necessary to do this early enough and not only when things accumulate and when there is no alternative but to expel a member from the party for gross violations of regulations.

The party takes care to improve the quality of the membership base. It sees to it that it has no blot on its escutcheon and thus unavoidably has to get rid of those who do not belong to its ranks. This requires not a mechanical termination of the membership but above all an individual and comprehensive review of all circumstances.

The exchange of membership cards is the most mass opportunity for reviewing, in the whole party, how individual communists implement the policy of the party. It also gives primary organizations a unique opportunity to intensify individual work with members, to increase the communists' challenge for a responsible fulfillment of their tasks and to instill an atmosphere of irreconciliation toward errors and shortcoming, Comrade Mikulas Beno stresses.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES PIONEER MEETING 2 June

LD021324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The statewide meeting of Pioneers continued today in Prague with festive meetings in the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation.

At the opening of the meetings the Pioneers enthusiastically greeted a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

After opening remarks by Anna Kucerova, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth and chairman of the Council of Czechoslovak Pioneers, Comrade Lubomir Strougal made a speech.

He conveyed to the Pioneers, coaches, leaders and other officials, and to all members of the Pioneer organization, the cordial and comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia and the federal government. He also conveyed to them cordial greetings from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and his wishes for full happiness, joy and satisfaction.

It is truly symbolic, Comrade Strougal said, that this year's celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Pioneer organization in Czechoslovakia are being held in the International Year of the Child during which progressive people strive to save children from hunger, misery and humiliation. He recalled that even today millions of children do not know, because of reprehensible circumstances, all that is being given to children in socialist countries.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed that the USSR is the main pillar of world peace, a protector of a happy childhood and future not only of Soviet and Czechoslovak Pioneers but of all children throughout the world. He also voiced appreciation of the Pioneers' efforts to develop our socialist society. He assured the participants that the CPCZ will continue maximum efforts for the further flourishing of the Pioneer Organization.

BRIEFS

GREEK TRADE DELEGATION--An official Greek delegation led by M. Economidis, director general of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, began negotiations on 30 May with a Czechoslovak delegation led by J. Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade. The negotiations, held at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade in Prague, will concern economic and trade contacts between the CSSR and Greece. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSAK VISIT WITH HONECKER

LD061826 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dr. Braden (CETEKA correspondent)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, opened talks in Dresden shortly after Gustav Husak's arrival today.

During the meeting, they informed each other about the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the construction of advanced socialist society, and about other tasks of the construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia and the GDR. They discussed the further development of relations and allround cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states.

Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker also exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and the international communist and worker's movement.

The talks are marked by friendship and firm alliance of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and by cordiality and identical views on all questions discussed.

Dinner for Husak

LD062210 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dresden (CETEKA correspondent)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner here tonight for Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and president of Czechoslovakia.

The dinner, marked by a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium members--Premier Lubomir Strougal and Central Committee secretary Josef Kempny; members of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany--Premier Willi Stoph and Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag, and other officials.

Continuation of Talks

LD071145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The friendly working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is continuing in Dresden today with more talks between the highest party and state representatives of the two countries.

Talks were held also between members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Josef Kempny, secretary of the party Central Committee, and members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council, and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee. They discussed topical issues of the further development of mutual economic cooperation.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, accompanied by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, acquainted himself with the long-term prospects of the socialist construction of Dresden, and visited some historical sites in the city.

End of Talks

LD071802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The friendly working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, ended today in Dresden with the final deliberations.

Also taking part in the talks were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Josef Kempny, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for the Czechoslovak side, and members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee, for the German side.

A joint communique was issued at the close of the deliberations. The highest party and state representatives of the two countries expressed in the communique their deep satisfaction with the progress and conclusions of the meeting which amounted to another significant impulse for the development of mutual fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED and between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the GDR. The deliberations took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and were characterized by a full identity of views on all questions discussed.

Departure of Husak

LD071804 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left Dresden for Prague by air today, having completed his friendly working meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He was accompanied by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Josef Kempny, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The high Czechoslovak party and state representatives were seen off a Dresden airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee; and by others. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Frantisek Hamouz and Gerd Koenig.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES PCP'S CUNHAL ON REELECTION

AU071235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 79 P 2 AU

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party in Barreiro near Lisbon concluded on Sunday [3 June] with the election of the leadership bodies and a concluding statement by Alvaro Cunhal, the re-elected secretary general of the fraternal party. The SED Central Committee sent him the following message of congratulations:

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

To the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal
Lisbon

Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes

Dear Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, on the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party I convey to you in the name of the SED Central Committee and of all GDR communists the most cordial congratulations.

I wish you further success, good health and creative strength for your responsible activity at the head of the Portuguese Communist Party in the struggle for the defense of the revolutionary achievements of 25 April, for the national and social interests of the Portuguese people, for peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

Secretary General

HONECKER, STOPH GREET ITALIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD041832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed sincere greetings and congratulations to the president of the Republic of Italy, Dr Sandro Pertini, on the occasion of Italy's national holiday. He combined them with best wishes for Italy's happy future. The message continues:

"I am convinced that the continued fruitful development of GDR-Italy relations will benefit our peoples and serve the deepening of international detente and the safeguarding of peace."

On the same occasion Willi Stoph chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers sent a telegram of good wishes to Italian Prime Minister Dr Giulio Andreotti.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR'S DEMICHEV IN MOSCOW

LD080852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The minister of culture of the Soviet Union, Petr Demichev, and of the GDR, Hans-Hoachim Hoffmann, met in Moscow today for a talk. During the meeting, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the further deepening of cultural cooperation was discussed.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

VERNER RECEIVES FRG SOCIALIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION DELEGATES

LD080850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1937 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received in Berlin today a delegation of the Federal Executive of the Socialist German Workers Youth (SDAJ) led by its chairman, Werner Stuermann. Paul Verner told the guests about the results of the SED's youth policy and paid tribute to the great achievements of the GDR youth organization FDJ in preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The National Youth Festival of the GDR had manifested again the close and trusted relations between FDJ and SED.

Werner Stuermann reported on the impressions of the delegation during the National Youth Festival and its visit to the GDR bezirke of Magdeburg and Leipzig. He emphasized the solidarity of the FDJ with the struggle of the SDAJ for the implementation of the basic rights of young people in the FRG. The meeting was attended by Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of FDJ Central Council, and by other members of the SED Central Committee.

TRIAL OF FRG CITIZEN ATTENDED BY BONN OBSERVER

LD071734 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] East Berlin: The trial of Federal citizen Guenther Jablonski before a military court opened in East Berlin today. Jablonski, a former GDR soldier, is accused of shooting dead a GDR border guard in order to escape to the Federal Republic. The charge is premeditated homicide (murder) and a grave case of desertion. Jablonski, who was living with his family in the Federal Republic, was detained by GDR guards in December 1978 on the transit route to West Berlin. The Federal Government has repeatedly said that it does not regard the detention as justified. In 1962 Jablonski was sentenced in the Federal Republic to 9 years' punishment for young offenders. He served 6 years and the rest of the sentence was suspended. The East Berlin court proceedings are barred to the public, but a legal expert from Bonn's permanent mission was allowed to be present as an observer. This is the first time that a Bonn official has been able to attend a closed trial before a military court. The trial is expected to end on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

MITTAG INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN

AU052158 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 23/1979 p 3 AU

[Interview with Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "GDR and Sweden Deepen Relations"]

[Text] HORIZONT: Comrade Mittag, under your leadership a GDR delegation visited Sweden from 9 to 11 May this year. What were the reasons for this visit?

Guenter Mittag: First may I underscore that the GDR delegation accepted an invitation from the Swedish Government. This shows that there is interest on both sides in creating additional prerequisites through contacts, talks and negotiations between representatives of the two states in order to deepen and develop the overall relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden. The relations between the two states have developed well in the past few years, and it is our firm intention to utilize the existing vast possibilities for a further development of these relations. This particularly concerns cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical fields, but also in other fields.

Our interest concerned the further continuous, stable and long-term development of the economic and commercial relations between the GDR and Sweden on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of mutual advantage.

HORIZONT: Comrade Mittag, during your visit to Sweden you and, in your company, Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, were received by Swedish Prime Minister Ola Ullsten. Could you inform our readers about the outcome of this meeting?

Guenter Mittag: Mr Ullsten, the Swedish prime minister, and I were able to agree that the relations between our two states on the whole are developing well. Significant successes have been achieved in economic relations and this also applies to scientific-technical cooperation. We had an opportunity to explain our views and ideas for the further development of the relations with Sweden, a development to which we attach great significance.

At these talks I stressed the GDR's readiness to further develop relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence for mutual benefit and to intensify them in the future, particularly in the economic field.

Prime Minister Ullsten appreciated highly the existing contacts with the GDR and particularly the relations in the economic and scientific-technical fields. He assured that the further quick development of these relations is in our mutual interest and is being supported and promoted by the Swedish Government.

Our proposals for an above-average, long-term and stable development of economic relations in 1980 and in the subsequent years have been received with great interest.

HORIZONT: You conducted additional talks with leading representatives of the Swedish Government and of the parliament. How do you assess the results of these negotiations?

Guenter Mittag: The GDR delegation conducted official talks with Swedish Industry Minister Mr Erik Huss and subsequently met with Mr Henry Allard, president of the Swedish parliament. Both meetings were characterized by the explicit desire to intensify cooperation between our states and to make it more comprehensive.

We were able in the negotiations with Swedish Industry Minister Mr Huss to proceed from the positive results of our relations, which are being expressed in a constantly increasing exchange of goods as well as in the developing industrial cooperation.

The volume of commodity exchange rose from 73 million Swedish crowns in 1950 to 1.35 billion Swedish crowns in 1978. All this indicates that the results in this and in the coming few years will increase further. Since 1972, the year of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two states, the trade exchange has more than doubled. Traditionally close traffic relations exist between the two countries. An agreement exists since 1976 on economic, industrial and technical cooperation as well as a long-term trade agreement. These state agreements have fully proved their worth and have had a beneficial effect for both states.

For years Swedish firms and enterprises have been involved in important industrial projects in the GDR which have contributed to a good development of economic relations between the GDR and Sweden. Likewise GDR enterprises and combines are a respectable trade partner in Sweden.

We have come to an extensive understanding about the further implementation of these agreements and have also reached agreement on carrying out joint projects in third countries. The GDR delegation, for its part, has submitted proposals for this, and our delegation was acquainted with the Swedish proposals. In this context we pointed out that the GDR is ready and resolved on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage and balanced trade to fully exploit these opportunities and to fix them through longterm agreements.

The concurrent view prevailed that for a rapid expansion of economic relations between both countries the required prerequisites for achieving a larger foreign trade turnover must be created for an expansion which agrees with the capacity of the economies of the two states. It is in that context that during the negotiations I pointed to the visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the information booth of the Swedish Export Council at the Leipzig 1979 spring fair, where he stated that we are interested "in a purposeful further development of forms of comprehensive relations between the GDR and Sweden."

HORIZONT: And how do you assess your meeting and talks with the Swedish parliamentary president?

Guenter Mittag: First may I underscore the openminded and cordial atmosphere of our talks in the Swedish parliamentary building. We discussed in great detail the state and further development of the political and economic relations between the two states. Our steps to expand bilateral cooperation were welcomed by the Swedish parliamentary president and he assured us that he would support the proposed measures for a more intensive cooperation.

It was with pleasure that he announced to us his forthcoming visit at the head of a Swedish parliamentary delegation to the GDR capital. Our regular contacts between the parliaments of the two states, so the Swedish parliamentary president said, will help to influence positively our concern for a further development of relations.

HORIZONT: Your visit was also filled with numerous talks and negotiations with leading personalities of Swedish economic life. How do you judge the outcome of these meetings?

Guenter Mittag: May I point out that all Swedish interlocutors from distinguished firms and enterprises expressed their great interest in further expanding relations with the GDR. It can be said that this cooperation with the Swedish enterprises has already acquired a traditional nature.

We had an opportunity to conduct an interesting exchange of views with the chairman and numerous members of the committee for the promotion of trade between the GDR and Sweden. This committee has been operating since 1966 and is headed by its chairman Mr Sten Sjoeholm, who is at the same time chairman of the board of directors and director general of the Gunnebo Bruks AB Company.

The committee and its chairman with their constructive and enterprising activities have a significant share in the progressive development of good political and economic relations between our states. The committee representatives who include important Swedish companies such as Volvo, ASEA, SIAB, Alfa Laval, Metallmontan, Trelleborg and many others, have stated to us their intention to undertake intensified activities to support and implement specific projects of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

HORIZONT: The GDR conducted talks and negotiations with the leading personalities of the Swedish companies listed by you. Could you provide some more detailed explanations in this context?

Guenter Mittag: The extensive negotiations with the leading representatives of the Swedish Industry Federation, the large ASEA electric company, the ABV and SIAB building enterprises as well as the talks with the leadership of the Volvo enterprise have clearly shown that favorable conditions exist for the further expansion of mutually advantageous trade relations. In all meetings the Swedish interlocutors stressed their extraordinary interest in boosting commodity exchange and in further developing industrial cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation. The readiness of these firms and enterprises to operate jointly in third country markets is very significant. There were concrete agreements concerning these problems, as a matter of fact.

Leading representatives of the Swedish Industry Federation noted with pleasure that there are good chances for the development of economic and scientific-technical relations, and they submitted proposals which even this year will result in new agreements on cooperation and trade exchange.

Last year a long-term consortial agreement on mutual exports and imports was concluded between a group of GDR foreign trade enterprises and the Swedish ASEA electric enterprise which has resulted in positive results. Naturally, we have come to terms as to how we can implement this agreement in an even more useful manner.

We also conducted talks about joint projects with the Swedish ABV construction enterprise. This Swedish building enterprise is already participating in important investment projects in the GDR.

As a matter of fact, Swedish firms have carried out important projects in our country in the past few years. As an example I would only like to list here the building of the second ferry basin in Sassnitz during 1976-77 and the construction of the Metropol Hotel in our capital of Berlin which was commissioned in 1977.

Swedish firms are now involved in Berlin in the construction of projects such as the Palast Hotel, a department store, and the sports and recreation center in Berlin's Lenin Allee. Swedish building enterprises are also active in Rostock and in Leuna. After our talks and negotiations we are convinced that more new projects will be added.

Negotiations were conducted with the leading personalities of the Swedish Volvo enterprise about the further development of industrial cooperation, the development of trade and of operations in third country markets. There were also agreements on an entire series of projects including the concluding of agreements on the building of plants on a compensation basis. Thus the good relations between the GDR automotive industry with that Swedish enterprise are being continued and expanded.

Sweden occupies a significant place in our country's exports to capitalist industrial countries. Our position is that we have not yet fully exploited the potential inherent in the two national economies, or the level of industrialization and the high level of industrial and scientific branches, for the mutual economic relations. Therefore, we strive to further expand the already existing relations between GDR enterprises and Swedish companies and to qualify them.

Naturally we expect that trade must not be a one-way street. This means that the GDR, on the basis of equality of rights and mutual advantage, also wants to sell its commodities in Sweden. We have been able to come to an extensive understanding about the multifaceted possibilities of developing cooperation for mutual benefit.

If we consider the great readiness of the Swedish enterprises for cooperation with the GDR and if the assurance that these relations will be supported by the Swedish Government is being realized, then there is every possibility of implementing the advantageous dynamics in the development of mutual economic relations. It is justified to say that an above-average development of economic relations is possible and realistic.

This entire further development of cooperation agrees with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and will also have a positive impact on the detente process. We are firmly convinced that a more intensive development of economic relations will exert its positive influence on the fashioning of the overall relations between the GDR and Sweden.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS WRITERS UNION EXECUTIVE SESSION

AU031425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 79 p 4 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Session of the Executive Committee of the GDR Writers Union"]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the GDR Writers Union met in Berlin on Wednesday (30 May). Union President Hermann Kant reported on topical culture policy questions. The following spoke in the discussion: Guenter Ebert, Peter Edel, Walter Flegel, Guenter Goerlich, Harald Hauser, Gerhard Henninger, Stephan Hermlin, Wieland Herzfelde, Gerhard Holtz-Baumert, Rainer Kerndl, Werner Neubert, Joachim Novotny, and Rosemarie Schuder.

As a result of the discussion the Executive Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

1--The Executive Committee of the GDR Writers Union adopts the statement of the Presidium of 23 May 1979.

2--The Executive Committee enjoins the district executive committees to conduct a principled debate with the union members mentioned in the report and about their positions on the basis of the union statutes at membership meetings of the bezirk unions.

The next Executive Committee session will be held on 26 June 1979 on the topic "Tradition and Prospects in Our Literature."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY FAREWELL--On Tuesday [29 May] Norbert Jeaschke, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, was received by Turkish state President Fahri S. Koruturk for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 79 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY SHIPMENT FOR MOZAMBIQUE--On 30 May 11 million worth of solidarity goods donated by the GDR population arrived in the Mozambique provincial capital of Tete by a special Interflug plane. The shipment consists of medical supplies, calculators, foodstuffs and sports equipment. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 79 p 2 AU]

BLAS ROCA-LED CUBAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT GYOR- SOPRON COUNTY

LD072350 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 7, (MTI)--The delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba currently on an official friendly visit to Hungary under the leadership of speaker Blas Roca, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, toured west Hungarian county Gyor-Sopron on Thursday [7 June]. The visitors were accompanied by Janos Peter, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy speaker of the National Assembly, and Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, Cuban ambassador to Budapest.

The delegation was received in Gyor at the county party committee headquarters by first secretary Bela Hary and Janos Marton, head of the county's parliamentary group. Bela Hary briefed the visitors about the county's economic development and the results achieved in industry, agriculture and in improving services to the population.

Following this, the Cuban parliamentary delegation visited Sopron where it had a briefing about the city and then it went in for sight-seeing. In the afternoon the Cuban parliamentarians called at the Sopron carpet factory.

SAWPY DELEGATION VISITS BACS-KISKUN COUNTY

LD071342 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--The delegation of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslav Workers, headed by Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, today visited central Hungarian Bacs-Kiskun county. Simultaneously Dr Vitomir Gasparovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Yugoslav Federal Republic to Budapest, also arrived at the county seat Kecskemet. There the Yugoslav guests were met by Dr Laszlo Dobos, chairman of the county's patriotic People's Front Committee, then Jozsef Farkas, the county's People's Front secretary, briefed them about the county's social and economic situation, about the activity of the People's Front organs there, about the development of relations between Bacs-Kiskun county and the autonomous province of the Yugoslavian voivodship, and also spoke about the situation of national minorities in Hungary. Then the guests went on a sightseeing tour in Kecskemet and in the Bugac national park nearby.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS STATE HONOR TO GDR AMBASSADOR

LD071344 Budapest MDI in English 1035 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--For his merits in fostering Hungarian-GDR relations, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awarded the laurel-wreath-adorned banner Order of the Hungarian People's Republic to Gerhard Reinert, Budapest ambassador of the German Democratic Republic. The decoration was extended to the ambassador by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska was also present at the ceremony.

LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA

LD071334 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6, (MTI)--The light industry delegation, which under the leadership of Deputy Minister Laszlo Dobrotka had talks with senior officials of the Ministry of Industry in Ethiopia on the execution of various cooperation agreements signed last December, returned to Budapest today.

While in Ethiopia, the Hungarian light industry experts discussed with their Ethiopian counterparts further cooperation possibilities which include Hungarian participation in the reconstruction and erection respectively of two textile, one clothing and one shoe-uppers factories. The Hungarian side has also promised to assist in the training of Ethiopian textile and spinners workers here.

At the negotiations the representatives of Hungarian companies signed agreements on the purchase of semi-finished leatherware.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD ACTIVITIES

Aczel Receives UN Secretary

LD080524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel has received UN Deputy Secretary General Helvi Sipila, who arrived today in Hungary in connection with the Budapest Forum of the International Year of the Child. The forum is to conclude today with a festive session.

Aczel Address, Concluding Session

LD080518 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Budapest Forum of the International Year of the Child has ended. The report on the forum emphasizes, among other things, that the security and well-being of the growing generation can be assured only by international cooperation within the framework of peace. The special protection of children makes it necessary for the UN General Assembly and its relevant committees to evaluate the possibilities for a compulsory international agreement which would set minimal standards in line with the economic and social development of various countries, not only declaring the rights of children but also assuring that these will be realized.

The festive closing session was addressed by Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel who stressed that without international cooperation, peace and security there is no guarantee that the generations now growing up will be able to live without fear. It is the important task of the Budapest Forum to raise its voice for peace, against the acceleration of the arms race, said the deputy prime minister.

WEST GERMANS SENTENCED FOR AIDING ESCAPE ATTEMPT

AU061710 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jun 79 p 10 AU

[Unattributed report: "Smugglers of People Have Been Convicted"]

[Text] In return for compensation, 41-year-old Manfred Frillwitz from West Berlin and 37-year-old Manfred Pieper from Bad Deckenstedt accepted the assignment by a West German citizen to smuggle a physician and his wife out of the GDR. The smugglers and defectors met at the Budapest Hotel in Budapest on 17 December 1978 and set out together for the border. Past Gyor, the GDR couple hid in the trunk. However, the border guard discovered the hiding place at Hegyeshalom and thus the smuggling of people out of the country has failed.

At a trial of a court of second instance, the Gyor County court has sentenced the two smugglers of people to 10 months detention each, to be served in a prison, and ordered their eviction from Hungary when they have served their sentences.

The sentences are legally binding. The two defectors will be taken to account in the GDR.

LAZAR'S ACTIVITIES IN SOMOGY COUNTY REPORTED

Machine Factory Visit

LD080652 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Somogy County, Premier Gyorgy Lazar visited a machine factory. This morning he went to the Kaposvar machine unit of the Csepel works and acquainted himself with the work and products of the machine factory. He is to visit the state farm at Balatonfenyves.

State Farm Visit

LD080654 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "Gyorgy Lazar, who is the guest of Somogy County, visited the open-air cattle breeding unit of the Balatonfenyves state farm." The premier was briefed about animal breeding. He is to visit a tourist center and another farm this afternoon and then end his visit to the country.

FERENC HAVASI ADDRESSES COOPERATIVES COUNCIL SESSION

LD080548 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 7(MTI)--3.2 million members and some 100,000 workers of Hungary's consumer cooperatives continued in the last two years and a half to discharge important economic and social tasks--this was established at the Thursday session of the Hungarian Consumer Cooperatives National Council which was attended and addressed by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

The management of Hungary's consumer cooperatives shows a vigorous development, at a rate exceeding 10 percent. Nearly one third of the total home trade goes through their hands. The exports of the cooperatives and of their enterprises increased 17 percent in the past period and last year their value exceeded the mark of 17,000 million forints. In 1978 they sold products abroad for 782 million roubles plus 197 million dollars. The housing cooperatives are in charge of more than 170,000 flats and the savings cooperatives are in charge of 18,000 millions forint bank deposits.

The supplies of basic articles have increased in villages and small communities. The shop network of village cooperatives was extended in the last two years and a half by 260,000 sq. metres of floor space. A further 517 shops for basic goods, a lot of supermarkets, industrial department stores and catering establishments have been opened. Nearly 40 percent of the shops have been provided with modern cooling equipment.

Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee Ferenc Havasi in his contribution appreciated the results of the consumer cooperatives and emphasized their development which--as he said--affirms that the party's cooperatives policy was correct.

Speaking of topical economic matters, Havasi analyzed the tasks that evolve upon the cooperatives from the 1979 National Economy Plan. In addition to the known economic difficulties--he said--we have now been facing a drought of many weeks involving serious damages. Great tasks await the consumer cooperatives to (?help) reduce those damages as much as possible. Let them organize the work in such a manner that the continuous management of household and auxiliary plots and of livestock breeding groups should be carried on without hitch, despite the inclemencies of dry weather. This is of great importance not only for the supply of their districts but also for exports as a whole--Ferenc Havasi told.

SOCIALIST SECTOR OUTPUT DATA FOR 1979 RELEASED

LD061954 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--According to data released by the Central Statistics Office of Hungary, the output of the socialist sector in January-April this year developed in conformity with the stipulations of the 1979 annual plan and grew at a slower pace than last year. The rate of growth slackened in most of the sectors. Of the major branches, the output of the electricity industry and chemical sector rose at a relatively fast pace.

In keeping with the plan stipulations, the sale of industrial products to exporters registered a bigger increase than to domestic consumers. The rise in dollar-accounting export of industrial goods was especially remarkable. The growth in the deliveries of goods to whole-sale and retail traders as well as to production enterprises and capital goods dealers recorded a smaller increase than last year. Since investments in the country were kept low, sales to investment projects too declined this year. The rise in industrial output derived fully from growth in productivity.

Thanks mainly to the good harvest last year, the state purchase of farming products went up by 8.5 percent. In addition to maize procurement, the purchase of potato and certain vegetables, too, considerably exceeded the level of January-April 1978. In these four months, 5 per cent more of live animals were bought. In view of lively export of slaughter cattle, 10.4 per cent more of the animal was sold than a year back, while 6.3 per cent more poultry was sold, and the sales of slaughter sheep went up by 33.1 per cent. Despite the fact that at present pig is not being exported, the state purchase of the animal which accounts for 50 percent of the live animal procurement maintained its high level of last year.

In January-April 1978, the cash incomes of the population from central funds went up by 6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1978.

The volume of retail trade computed at comparative prices, grew at a modest pace to register 2.4 per cent rise. Computed again at comparative prices, the sales of food articles and luxury consumption products was 1.4 per cent higher than in January-April 1978. The sales of garments went up by 1.4 per cent, while 4.2 per cent more of miscellaneous industrial goods were bought by Hungarians.

In the first four months of the year socialist organs paid out 41,300 million forints on investments, that is, at current prices 4 per cent more than a year back. Unlike the previous year, this year the rise in state investments was more vigorous than that of enterprise investments.

NATIONAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

LD052058 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--"Intensive development of the Hungarian national economy continued in the first quarter of this year. The progressive, positive changes pave a safe path for the forthcoming tasks", writes, among other things, Under Secretary Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, president of the Central Office of Statistics, in an interview to NEPSZABADSAG, which daily's Tuesday [5 June] editions carry.

The major requirement of the 1979 plan is that at a slower production growth and faster transformation of its structure the sources of the national economy be fuller utilized than so far. The plan envisages an approximate 4 percent production growth, but a faster rate is set for the chemical industry, and a slower one for the light, building material and mining industries. The author points out that the growth registered in the individual industries in the first four months of the year more or less complies with the plan stipulations. The overall growth in socialist industry was 4.1 percent, in chemical industry 6.5 percent and in light industry 1 percent.

The comprehensive industrial data speak for a slight shifting in the pattern of production towards makes [as received] which represent a higher degree of processing. For example, 25.9 percent more control and regulation equipment were produced than in the corresponding space of the preceding year, the shares of processed meat products, and of slaughtered poultry have significantly grown in the food industry's production and sales.

Foreign trade development has taken the route assigned for it. A more dynamic rise than in any of the previous years was marked in these months in foreign sales (15 percent), and only a marginal one (2 percent) in imports. Within the total of exports a faster increase--almost 27 percent--was marked in capitalist sales in the first four months of the year than a year ago. Consequently the national economic balance showed an improving tendency in the months under survey.

A much faster than average growth was marked in the dollar trade of metallurgical and machine industrial products. As a result of the CMEA countries' cooperation, the ruble sales of machines, equipment, transport vehicles and other investment goods are growing in significance each year. Similarly to last year, this tendency of development will continue this year.

The under secretary explains that the growth rate in labour efficiency topped production growth also this year, adding, however, that with the given 5 percent increase in industrial production in the first four months of the year we cannot be content as the enterprises have much greater reserves available than that.

Forecasts say that investments can be kept within the present frames, and completion of the major state investment projects is also running to schedule.

The president of the central office of statistics discusses in her article the situation in goods supply to the population, pointing out that except for some shortage articles [as received] the supply of goods is satisfactory and high-level with an adequate choice of wares. Retail trade turnover grew by 8.3 percent (computed at current prices) in the first four months of the year over the figure recorded in the corresponding period last year.

BRIEFS

URBAN DEVELOPMENT MINISTER'S RETURN--The Hungarian construction delegation led by Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham returned home from Sweden on 31 May. The delegation had talks about possibilities for expanding bilateral technical-economic cooperation at the invitation of Minister of Housing Birgit Friggebo. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 79 p 8 AU]

COUNCILS DELEGATION TO U.S.--Returning a visit by a delegation of U.S. mayors to Hungary last autumn, a council delegation departed for the United States on 1 June to attend a conference of U.S. mayors. The delegation, which will study the activities and organization of U.S. cities and attend this year's general meeting of the mayors' conference in Pittsburgh, is led by Secretary of State Lajos Papp, chairman of the Bureau of Councils of the Council of Ministers. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

CPCZ AKTIVISTS' DEPARTURE--The party worker delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Julius Varga, member and head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, that studied experiences of the party direction of agricultural enterprises between 28 May and 1 June in our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee departed on Friday [1 June]. The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Sandor Borbely. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

GIEREK VISITS 'CONVALESCING' JAROSZEWICZ

LD071520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek today visited Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who has been convalescing. The CC first secretary conveyed greetings and wishes to the premier from the members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

Resistance to Atheism Urged

WA061958 London REUTER in English 1837 GMT 6 Jun 79 WA

[By Brian Modney]

[Text] Czestochowa, Poland, June 6, REUTER--Pope John Paul tonight urged Polish workers to resist the atheism preached by their communist rulers during a controversial mass for coalminers at the end of a clamorous three-day visit to this pilgrim city.

The pope, a onetime factory and quarry worker told the gathering of about 250,000 people: "Do not let yourselves be seduced by the temptation to think that man can fully find himself by denying God, erasing prayer from his life and remaining only a worker."

It was a spectacular finale to his stay here, and the crowd cheered louder and longer than any other so far as the pontiff came out onto the altar on the ramparts of Jasna Gora Monastery to say mass and take his final bow.

The pontiff chose to dedicate his final public service in Czestochowa to the miners and workers of Upper Silesia, the industrial heartland of the country.

The choice added another note of controversy to the pope's nine-day visit to his homeland because the state authorities had barred him from going to the politically sensitive mining region.

The government has already commented on the amount of politics in the pope's speeches.

But although the pontiff was barred from the mining region, the miners came en masse to hear him in Czestochowa, many in traditional festive black and braided suits, with feathers in their hats to identify the pits they worked.

The miners and workers came to the mass despite reports--officially denied by the government--that they would face sanctions for taking time off work.

Bishop Herbert Begnorz of Katonice, the region's largest town, drew wild applause when he said in his opening address that the Catholic miners did not like working on Sundays--a day of rest in the Roman Catholic Church.

The government regards Silesian miners and workers as key sources of political support and resents religious influence over them.

The pope, who has made strong political comments since he arrived in Warsaw Saturday [2 June] urging the communist state to give Poland's Catholic majority more freedom, said tonight the region's proud workers were still deeply Christian.

"It is a land of great work and prayer," the pope said, reminding his listeners he had known the toil of manual labor when he was forced to work in a quarry and a soda factory during the Nazi occupation of Poland in World War II.

His highly-charged message today was likely to be seen by the state, which has tried to implant atheism in Poland since the communist takeover 35 years ago, as another political jab.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Stefan Staniszewski, in the first official contact with foreign reporters since the papal visit began, said today he was surprised at the amount of politics in the papal homilies.

"I am rather surprised. I did not expect so much," he said. Some people believe the pope, who was predicted to make his trip a purely religious pilgrimage, could have decided to speak out because he may never be allowed to return to his homeland.

The government today also tried to play down the impact of the papal visit, saying he had drawn smaller crowds than the church had originally promised.

A government official said they had catered for more than one million pilgrims to Czechostowa and still had food left. But independent observers estimated about 1.5 million people had seen the pope during his hectic visit here.

Krakow Reception Speech

LD071425 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1215 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at a reception ceremony in Krakow on 7 June--recorded]

[Text] I would like to thank you sincerely and to express my joy that I find myself in this city, the city which through a mysterious act of providence it was my fate to leave on 16 October last year and to exchange the seat of St Stanislaw for that of St Peter, my succession from the Krakow See to the Roman See. The choice of the collegium of cardinals was to me an expression of the will of Christ and I would like to subordinate myself loyally to that will. I also would like to serve, with all my strength, this great cause to which I have been called, serve the mission of the gospel, the cause of salvation. I thank you for always helping me spiritually by your prayers. [applause]

I thank you for your presence, for the presence of you all, bishops of the metropolitan bishopric of not only Krakow but also of Tarnow. I thank the representatives of the theological faculty of Krakow. I thank the priests, the monastic priests, all present here, simply all the people of Krakow. [applause]

I am grateful to you for thinking that I am still one of you. If in the first few words of my greeting [words indistinct] but my heart has always been and has not stopped being linked with you, [applause] linked with this city, this heritage, (?I have) discovered in Rome that it is not easy to leave Krakow behind. [applause]

Today I greet this beloved Krakow of mine as a pilgrim. I greet everything that makes it what it is: the testimony of history, the royal traditions, the incomparable heritage of culture and science and at the same time the modern metropolis. But above all I greet you people of Krakow [applause] [passage indistinct] I have come back to you for these few days of the Jubilee of St Stanislaw, come back to my great family [applause] so close you all are to me. [applause]

Wawel Cathedral Speech

LD071452 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1215 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts from speech by Pope John Paul II at Wawel Cathedral on 7 June--recorded]

[Text] My beloved ones, I am directing my first steps after arriving in Krakow to this cathedral to meet you who are waiting here near the tomb of Saint Stanislaw, the blessed Queen Jadwiga, near the tombs of our kings, leaders, national poets.

You all know very well what this cathedral in Wawel meant and still means. I greet the whole membership of the presbytery of the church in Krakow that I love so much, and also all the guests at this meeting from Krakow Metropolitan See, the presbytery gathered around its bishop-patron of nine centuries ago, and at the same time gathered around its contemporary successor, Metropolitan of Krakow Franciszek, his brothers in the episcopate--Julian, Jan, Stanislaw, Albin.

We had planned together that this year a visitation will be made to all the parishes of the Krakow Archdiocese together with the (?successor) of Saint Stanislaw, and I know that this is taking place. Allow me to add to these visitations my own visit today in Wawel Basilica which, being a cathedral, is a mother of all the churches and of all the parishes in the Archdiocese.

The visit to the holy relics here in this cathedral allows me indirectly to visit every parish in the Krakow Archdiocese, which is so very dear to me.

And what I still want to say now is "May God repay you"--my thanks for that unity which you always demonstrated to me, and which was a special gift from the Holy Ghost to our community of the archdiocese and of the metropolitan see: Here is a special "May God repay you" for that.

It would not do for me to come here from the See of Saint Peter with empty hands. I wanted to bring some gift worthy of this Krakow See of Saint Stanislaw. I am bringing two gifts; though small, they are very expressive. It is the decision of the Holy See concerning the entering of the name of Saint Stanislaw in the liturgical calendar of the church. [applause]

I would like to explain all this. A few years ago, after the publication of the new liturgical calendar, the Polish Episcopal Conference empowered me to take steps concerning this liturgical entry concerning Saint Stanislaw, which in the calendar of the church falls on 11 April in the form of memoria obligatori.

The second gift which I wish to mention is linked with another image in the cathedral: our beloved blessed Queen Jadwiga. The Congregation for Cults, in agreement with the Congregation for Beatification and Canonization, has approved norms for the holy mass in honor of the blessed Jadwiga, which from now on can be celebrated in compliance with these norms.

Visit to Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, Birthplace

LD071300 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June, PAP--Continuing his visit-pilgrimage to his motherland, Pope John Paul II came by helicopter from Krakow to Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, a town in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship, this morning, where there is a church and a monastery of Bernardine fathers.

After the greeting ceremony, the pope went to the monastery in an open car.

The pope delivered a sermon during a short service in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska in front of the altar placed outside the church.

From Kalwaria Zebrzydowska Pope John Paul II went to Wadowice--his birthplace. It is the town where the present pope was born, spent his childhood and youth and where he attended secondary school.

Warmly welcomed by the folk of the town and neighbouring region the pope went to Wadowice's market with an 18th century church. A plaque placed there says that Karol Wojtyla was baptized in that church on June 20, 1920.

At the Wadowice market, in front of the church, John Paul II was greeted by his former catechist Father Edward Zacher.

Greeting the inhabitants of the Wadowice region, the pope said he was very deeply moved while visiting his birthplace, the place of his childhood and school years. Referring to his years in grammar school and recollecting the memories of his peers, the pope conveyed cordial thanks to the then educators and teachers and also thanked the inhabitants of Wadowice for the reception they had accorded him.

Speech at Kalwaria Zebrzydowska

LD080843 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] This morning the Holy Father John Paul II arrived by helicopter at Kalwaria Zebrzydowska and made his way to the cloister of the Bernardine monks. There he read a speech during a brief service raising the local church to the rank of a basilica:

[Begin recording--Pope John Paul II] Praised be Jesus Christ. I just don't know how I can thank God's providence that I have been allowed once more to visit this place--Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, the sanctuary of Our Lady--and its paths. I visited them on many occasions beginning when I was a boy, a young lad. I visited them in my capacity of chaplain. I particularly often visited the Kalwaria sanctuary as archbishop of Krakow and as cardinal. We came here on many occasions with priests celebrating in front of Our Lady--sometimes the whole priesthood of the Krakow church--especially at important moments. The last such meeting was scheduled for last autumn, but I did not return for it from Rome. However, I came here most frequently alone so that no one might know, even the cloister guardian. [applause] The thing about Kalwaria is that one can easily hide from the cloister guardian [laughter and brief applause] so I used to come alone and walk up and down the paths of Our Lord Jesus and his mother. I would ponder over their holiest mysteries. These paths are a totally wonderful thing.

Kalwaria has something about it that pulls one into it. What causes this? Perhaps one of the reasons for this is the natural beauty of the landscape which unfolds from there at the threshold of the Polish Beskid mountains. Without doubt this beauty also reminds us of Mary who, in order to call on Elizabeth, went to a mountainous area. Above all (?we have here) what attracts one here again and again--this is [words indistinct] mystery of uniting and union between mother and son and between son and mother. This mystery is told to everyone in all the chapels and small churches which have been set up around the central basilica--if this is not how it is called yet then let it be called this now. [applause] And if there is something I want to urge and rouse you to, then this is that you should not stop coming to this sanctuary. What is more, I want to tell all of you, especially the young, a strange thing--young people have taken a particular liking to this spot. [applause] So I want to tell you: Do not stop praying. One must always pray. Never stop, our Lord Jesus said. Do this and shape your lives through prayer. [end recording]

From Kalawaria Zebrzydowska the holy father moved to Wadowice, to his home town. The inhabitants of Wadowice and the surrounding area had prepared themselves festively to welcome their pope. They filled out the moments spent waiting with prayer and song, also singing "Polonia Semper Fidelis." The holy father was welcomed in Wadowice by his former religion teacher and the present parish priest in Wadowice, Prelate Edward Zacher. He welcomed him with the proclamation that was given in St Peter's Square in Rome.

[Begin recording--Pope John Paul II] Beloved people of Wadowice, as well as your neighbors who have come to Wadowice today. It is with great emotion that I come to this town where I was born, to the parish where I was baptized and accepted to the community of Christ's church, to a milieu to which I was bound for 18 years of my life--from birth to my school graduation. When I look at this market square, almost every detail is linked here for me with recollections of my earliest years. I wish to thank you for your welcome and at the same time to greet you all cordially. A fair number of years have already passed since the time when I lived in Wadowice, and the surroundings here have changed considerably. So I [word indistinct] in the new, present-day Wadowice, but I do this thinking about the old Wadowice, thinking about the generation which between the first and second world wars, the years 1918-1939, went through its young years then in a civilized manner. I wish to convey my gratitude to prelate Edward Zacher, who was my teacher of religion at Wadowice grammar school and who then spoke when I was an ordained priest, when I was ordained bishop, archbishop and cardinal here in the church of Wadowice. And the [word indistinct] have still not been enough. [applause] [end recording]

Visit to Oswiecim Brzezinka

LD071800 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1345 GMT on 7 June carries a live relay on the pope's visit to the site of the Oswiecim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau) concentration camp.

The announcer begins by describing the history of the camp and talks of the great number of Polish clergy who were incarcerated there, adding that those who survived have been asked by the pope to take part in a mass.

At 1407 GMT the pope arrives by helicopter.

At 1412 GMT the pope greets priests with whom he will celebrate mass. Those present include the primate of Ireland, a cardinal from the FRG, and high-level church officials from the United States.

At 1417 GMT the announcer mentions that Polish Ministers Wojtaszek, Kakol, and Grudzien greeted the pope on his arrival at Auschwitz. He adds that the pope visited the hut where Maksymilian Kolbe, who volunteered to be executed in place of another man, was held, and later the wall of death, where he spent a long time in prayer.

At 1437 GMT the pope and the procession reach the altar, and at 1443 GMT the mass begins.

At 1459 GMT the pope starts his sermon, the text of which appears below.

At 1533 GMT the pope quotes from the UN Declaration on Human Rights.

The pope ends his sermon at 1550 GMT and the service resumes. The relay ends at 1650 GMT.

Sermon at Oswiecim-Brzezinka

LD071900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1459 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text of sermon deliver by Pope John Paul II on 7 June during a mass conducted at the site of the Oswiecim-Brzezinka concentration camp--live]

[Text] "In you lies our victory; in you lies our victory and our faith"--these words from the letter of St John come to my mind and crowd into my heart when, together with you, I stand on this place where a particular victory of man through faith took place--through faith which gives birth to the love of God and one's brethren; a great love and one which includes the readiness to give one's own life for one's brother. Thus this means victory through love which enlivens faith to the limits of final witness.

This victory through faith and love was achieved in this place by a man named Maksymilian Maria Kolbe. His name was Kolbe, who, by profession--as it was put down in the camp's registry--was a Catholic priest, by vocation a son of St Francis, by birth a son of ordinary, hard-working, pious people--textile workers from the vicinity of Lodz--and by God's grace and the judgement of the church--a saint.

This victory through faith and love was achieved by that man in this place which was built on the denial of faith, of belief in God and of belief in man, on a radical trampling down not only of love, but of all signs of human feelings and humanity; in this place which was built on hatred and disrespect for man in the name of a mad ideology; in this place which was built on cruelty, a place which still has a gate with the derisive sign on it of "Arbeit Macht Frei" [Word Makes One Free], because the reality constituted a radical denial of the text of this sign.

In this place of horrible holocaust, where 4 million people from various nations died, Father Maksymilian Kolbe achieved a spiritual victory, similar to that victory achieved by Christ himself, by voluntarily going to his death in the starvation bunker for a brother. [applause]

This brother is alive on Polish soil and is here among us. [applause]

Was it only he himself, Maksymilian Kolbe, who achieved a victory which was immediately felt by his coinmates, a victory which the church and the world feel even today? No doubt many similar victories were achieved here, as, for example, the death in the crematoria in the camp of Sister Benedictina of the Cross, a Carmelite nun who in the lay world was Edith Stein, by profession a philosopher, a brilliant scholar who became the star of contemporary Germany philosophy and who came from a Jewish family which lived in Breslau.

I do not want to limit myself to these two names. I ask myself the questions: Was it he alone? Was she the only one? How many more similar victories were achieved here? They were achieved by people of various denominations, of various ideologies, and most certainly not only the believers.

We wish to embrace with the feelings of deepest esteem every one of those many victories, every sign of humanity which was the opposite of the system of the systematic denial of humanity. [applause] In this place of that horrible trampling down of humanity, of human dignity--of the victory of man.

Can anyone of this earth be surprised that a pope, who was born and brought up here on this land, a pope who came to Peter's See from Krakow [applause]--the archdiocese on the territory of which the Oswiecim camp is located--that this pope began the first encyclical of his pontificate with the words "redemptor hominis"? [applause] that he devoted this encyclical in its entirety to the matter of man, the dignity of man, the threats facing man and (finally) to human rights, the inalienable rights [applause] of dignity and the threats to those rights, the indelible rights of man which can be trampled on so easily and annihilated by man? [applause]

To do so it is enough to dress him in another uniform, to equip the apparatus of violence with [applause] the means of destruction; it is enough to foist on him an ideology in which human rights are subordinated to the requirements of the system, subordinated [applause], subordinated in an arbitrary fashion. [passage indistinct]

I come today as a pilgrim. It is well known that I have been here on more than one occasion, on very many occasions. [applause] I have gone to the death cell of Maksymilian Kolbe many times. Many times, [applause] many times have I knelt at the wall of extermination. I have passed through the demolished crematoria of Brzezinka. I could not have not turned up here as a pope. [prolonged applause]

I have come here, to this unusual sanctuary, in which I can say the patron of our difficult century was born, just as nine centuries ago there was born in Skalka our Stanislaw, the patron of Poles. [applause] But I have come here not only to honor the patron of our own century, I have come here so that together with you, irrespective of your faith, I can once again look into the face of the cause of man. [applause]

Naturally, I have come to pray together with all of you present here today, together with the whole of Poland, and together with the whole of Europe. [applause] Christ wishes that having become the successor of Peter, I should give witness before the whole world to everything that constitutes the spiritual greatness of man of our times, and what constitutes his poverty, what is his defeat [applause] and what constitutes his victory. [applause]

Thus I have come here and I knelt down on this Golgotha of our times [applause] on these graves which are mostly without names--like a gigantic tomb of an unknown soldier. [applause] I kneel at the various plaques in Brezezinka on which there are inscriptions to commemorate the victims of Oswiecim in the following languages: [applause] Polish, English, Bulgarian, Gypsy, Czech, Danish, French, Greek, Hebrew, Yiddish, Spanish, Flemish, Serbo-Croatian, German, Norwegian, Russian, Romanian, Hungarian, and Italian.

I shall stop together with you, dear participants of this meeting, for a moment at the plaque bearing the sign in Hebrew. This inscription brings up memories of a nation whose sons and daughters were destined for complete extermination. I have chosen only three tablets; we should stop at each one, and we are going to do so. Oswiecim is the reckoning of human conscience.

This people takes its origin from Abraham, who is the father of our creed, as said by Paul of Tarsus. This people which has been given by God--Yahweh--the commandment "Do not kill," has experienced killing in a special measure. Nobody should pass this tablet with indifference. [applause]

And another tablet of the chosen, the tablet with an inscription in the Russian language. I am not adding any comment. I know what the contribution of that people was during the last terrible war for people's freedom [applause]--in the war for people's freedom. With regard to this tablet, we must not pass it with indifference. [applause]

And finally, the tablet in the Polish language. Six million Poles perished during the last war, one fifth of our population. It was another stage of the struggle of this people, of my people, for its basic rights among the peoples of Europe. [strong applause] It was one more loud cry for the right to its own place on the map of Europe [strong applause], one more painful settling of accounts with the conscience of contemporary humanity.

These tablets are evidence of the sacrifice suffered by nations. [applause] Oswiecim is a place not only to be visited; one should also reflect with trepidation where the frontiers of hate lie--the frontiers of destruction of man by man [applause] the frontiers of cruelty. Oswiecim is the evidence of war; it is war that brings that measureless growth of hate, destruction and cruelty; nor can it be denied that it shows other possibilities of human courage, heroism, patriotism. Nevertheless, the balance of losses predominates; it predominates more and more, the more war becomes a contest of calculated technique of destruction. Responsibility for war rests not only with those who directly cause war, but also with those who do not do everything possible in their power to prevent it. [applause]

Allow me here, at this place, to repeat the words uttered by Paul VI before the United Nations Organization: Suffice it to recall that the blood of millions of people, that unheard-of-suffering, that futile massacres and horrible guilt sanction the system which binds you by the oath and which should alter the future history of the world--never again war [prolonged applause] never again war; peace and only peace should guide us, [applause] Only peace should guide the fate of nations and all mankind. [applause] If, however, the great call of Oswiecim, the cry of exhausted man, is to bring fruits for Europe and also for the world, we must draw all the correct consequences from the Declaration of Human Rights, as John XXIII appealed in the "Pacem in Terris" encyclical. [applause] There we read among other things: The declaration solemnly grants to all people without exception the dignity of human person, confirms the right of every man to freely seek truth, to maintain moral norms, to full justice, to living conditions worthy of man--those are general rights, inviolable, and inalienable. [applause]

I will go back to the wisdom of the old master Pawel Wlodkowic, rector of the Krakow Jagiellonian University in the 15th century, who proclaimed that it is necessary to insure the following rights of people: to existence, freedom, independence, their own culture and to honest development. Where force acts stronger than love, Wlodkowic says, there one seeks self-interest and not Jesus Christ; hence it is easy to abandon the rule of God's law. [applause] However, every law condemns those who attack others who desire to live in peace. The natural law says: Do unto others as they do unto you, as well as God's law which condemns all theft by saying do not steal, and which forbids violence by saying do not kill.

We are concerned not only with the matter of rights, but also and above all with love, of love for one's neighbor in which love for God is expressed--this love which Christ proclaimed in his commandment, which every human has inscribed in his heart, in the commandment which God the creator himself carved out in that heart. This commandment also finds concrete expression in respect for other people, in respect for their individuality, their conscience.

It finds concrete expression in dialog with others, in the ability to look for and acknowledge what might be good and positive even in someone who professes ideas different from ours, and even in someone who is erring in good faith. [applause]

One nation can never develop at the expense of another, [prolonged applause] can never develop at the expense of another, at the expense of its subordination, conquest, oppression [applause] at the expense of exploiting it, at the expense of its death. [applause]

These are the thoughts of John XXIII and Paul VI on peace in the modern world. Their unworthy successor speaks these words, but they are also being spoken by a son of the people, [chanting in background and more applause] a son of the people who has experienced in his life at various distant and closer times different kinds of anguish caused by others. [applause] Allow me, however, not to name these others [prolonged applause] --allow me, [applause] allow me not to name them.

We are standing at a spot where we want to think about every nation and every human being as a brother. [applause] If in what I said there has also been bitterness, my dear brethren and sisters, I did not say it in order to accuse anybody. I said it in order to remember, [applause] because I am speaking not only on behalf of those who perished, the 4 million victims in this huge field. [applause] I am speaking on behalf of all [applause] whose rights are infringed and violated anywhere in the world. I am speaking [applause] because I am committed--we all are committed--to the truth. [strong applause] I speak because I am committed--because we all are committed--to care for man. [strong applause] That is why I am asking all who have listened to the speech to concentrate, to concentrate all your strength on care for man. Those among my listeners who believe in Jesus Christ! I ask you to concentrate in prayer for peace and reconciliation. [strong applause]

FRG Article on Visit Attacked

LDO71504 Warsaw PAP in English 1319 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

["STERN Takes To Instructing the Holy Father"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June, PAP--In an article published under the above headline the Polish Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE today drew attention to an article in the Hamburg weekly STERN giving a picture of historic and contemporary Krakow in connection with the pope's visit to his former metropolitan see. The picture presented by the West German journalist was described by SLOWO POWSZECHNE as "consistently gloomy and black". Krakow, according to STERN's Leo Sievert, is a showcase of the worst national traits of all Poles such as fanatic anti-Semitism and aggressive (?militancy).

"This is not the first article in West German press turning history upside down and attempting to shift the burden of blame from the murderers to the victims. Neither is Leo Sievert the first one to suggest that it was the Poles who provoked the second world war and that they actively assisted the Nazis in the extermination of the Jewish population, only to hound out of Poland the few that survived".

"We would not therefore devote a single line to the STERN article especially now that we have a wealth of other material during this papal visit. Yet, if we do it, it is because the [word indistinct] text is aimed against the contents of this pilgrimage and unambiguously accuses the pope himself of nationalism".

"Writing about the former Nazi death camp in Lambinowice where the Nazis murdered some 60,000 POW's of various nationalities, Leo Sievert has to deny the generally known truths:

"After the pontifical mass in Oswiecim the holy father is not likely to have the time to visit this totally ignored place, where a group of Poles, mostly Catholics, tortured to death Germans, most of them Catholics".

Yes, admits SLOWO POWSZECHNE, the holy father had no time to visit the place of Nazi murders coded as "Stalag VIII-B" and "Stalag VIII-F" and to pray there for the souls of thousands of their victims, among them teen-age boys taken to Lamsdorf (this was the name of Lambinowice then) from Warsaw after the fall of the uprising. He had no time to visit Majdanek, Stutthof, Pawiak, Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor and so many, many other places of martyrdom and tormenting of the Poles, Jews and representatives of all nations of Europe. He came only to Auschwitz which is the most telling symbol of the scale of the Nazi genocide.

But Sievert does not say a word about this chapter in Poland's history. We will not remind it to him. It is a waste of time and paper. We have to, however, say something else. We have to tell it not only to Leo Sievert but also all those in the FRG who think, write and say similarly as him.

Speaking to the worshippers from Lower Silesia, Opole and the Lubusz region on June 5, the holy father called on them to pray for lasting unity of the nations of Europe and to the selfless service to that cause.

STERN's article testifies best to how many obstacles have to be overcome before this goal can be attained. Obstacles deliberately raised by those who instead of donning a penitent's garb and asking us on their knees for forgiveness, insult the memory of the victims of Nazism, continue to provoke and seek to aggravate the situation.

Stamps on Visit Issued

AU071443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On the occasion of the Polish visit by Pope John Paul II the Ministry of Communications has issued a series of postal stamps consisting of two stamps and a block of stamps.

The stamps, which carry different value denominations, bear the images of the pope against the background of the Mariacki Church in Krakow, the international monument to the victims of fascism in Oswiecim-Brzezinka and the Warsaw cathedral, which has been rebuilt from ashes.

DAILIES DISCUSS SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

LD071044 Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

["Policy of Extended Hand"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June, PAP--In a commentary on the aide memoire of the government of the Soviet Union sent to the government of the Chinese People's Republic of June 5, containing a concrete proposal to initiate negotiations, the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote:

It now depends on the Chinese answer whether an effort will be taken up to settle Chinese-Soviet relations and explain the existing misunderstanding, whether the Soviet policy of an extended hand will meet an appropriate reaction.

The text of the aide memoire contains no points which could put the Chinese Government in a difficult position, as the aide memoire proposes to start a fully equal-right discussion on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Of course, a breakthrough in Chinese-Soviet relations should not be expected at least in the initial stage of the meetings. China's policy pursued over the recent years has been such that issues requiring explanation have accumulated. The recent years have witnessed an ever greater worsening of the Chinese-Soviet relations. China has clearly turned to the West seeking alliance with the United States and West European countries for its political, economic and military plans of putting itself among the great, modern powers in 20 years.

However, it is clear at present that the short term economic targets set by Hua Guofeng's government till 1985, not to mention the reaching or the overtaking of the world lead before the end of this century, turned out unreal. They were considered too ambitious in China itself and were shelved.

The time has come, perhaps, to come to one's senses. Maybe the present Chinese leadership will bring itself to improve relations with its big, northern neighbour. That the Soviet Union will come to meet it halfway is undeniably testified by the text of the document which was mentioned above, SLOWO POWSZECHNE concluded.

In a commentary on the same subject DZIENNIK LUDOWY, daily of the United Peasant Party, wrote:

At present we can do nothing but wait for the reaction of China which will be the test of their intentions. At the same time it will be a test of the extent to which, after a period of coquetting the West and intensive anti-peace campaigns, Beijing intends to be guided by the interest of not even socialism but simply the basic interest of its society which has the right to become something more than merely a Chinese card in the anti-Soviet games played by certain imperialist circles.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON NATO'S 'DOUBLE DEALING'

LD061056 Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

["NATO's Double Dealing"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 June, PAP--ZOLNIERZ WOLNISCI, the Polish army paper, wrote in an article headlined as above: "the final communique from the Brussels meeting of NATO defence ministers (May 15-16) reads:

"The NATO armed forces should be maintained and should not be reduced until a treaty is signed on mutual and balanced reduction."

Such an attitude towards the matter is much symptomatic. It is an evidence of a "double dealing strategy" of NATO in the issue of disarmament. The motto is "to negotiate and to arm". Do not accept any of the proposals from the Warsaw Treaty states, submitted from outside the forum of the negotiations. The conception of double dealing strategy was even more steadily sanctioned and stronger emphasized after the announcement of an agreement on signing the SALT II treaties. It might seem that the information would give an impulse to the Vienna negotiations and make the Atlantic bloc give careful consideration to their armament plans. However it appears from the course of the meeting of NATO defence ministers and the final communique that the positive results of the Soviet-American negotiations had less influence than expected upon the stand of NATO.

Neither the SALT nor the Vienna negotiations were the main subject of the talks which dealt with the plans to further intensively expand the military potential, obviously under the pretext of "the threat" from the East.

NATO is deaf to the proposals from the Warsaw Treaty states. This is a conclusion one must come to having followed the debates of NATO leading organs in Brussels. It should be emphasized that the package of proposals is very extensive, constantly amended in order to achieve optimum conditions for an initial agreement.

The meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the states-parties to Warsaw Treaty (Budapest, May 14-15, 1979) can serve as an example: NATO's answer to the proposal to abandon the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons were the plans to construct new kinds of weapons. In a response to the proposal not to expand the political and military pacts in Europe NATO is ever more boldly looking in Spain's direction, and not only there. NATO leadership has definitely abandoned the thesis on the bloc's regional character. The opinions are ever more widespread that only global thinking has a future, that it is necessary to keep an eye on the Middle and Far East and secure NATO an access to important sources of strategic raw materials.

What NATO represents seems to be a dangerous expansionism, which combined with intensified armaments appears to be the most serious obstacle at the moment to real military detente.

TRYBUNA LUDU SUPPORTS CUBA'S ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD060612 Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on Cuba's nonaligned role]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 June, PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the preparations for the 6th summit conference of the nonaligned countries to be held in the capital of Cuba on September 3-7:

The choosing of Havana, as many statesmen of the Third World countries have declared, was an expression of appreciation for the policy of Cuba and its role in the nonaligned movement.

The previous summit has accepted Havana unanimously. Nonetheless, already then, murmurs could be heard of those circles which did not like the appointment of the metropolis of a socialist country which maintained broad relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries of socialist community and especially with the USSR.

A "campaign of reservations" towards Cuba has intensified and on this occasion also towards the USSR and the entire socialist community.

TRYBUNA LUDU goes on:

The Western neocolonialist forces and Chinese hegemonists are the initiators of that dead set. The former and the latter are angered by the development of situation in Angola and Ethiopia to which Cuba, along with other socialist countries, has offered extensive assistance in the defence of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Majority of nonaligned countries keep supporting Havana's nomination and stress that everything that could weaken the movement ought to be avoided. They also point out that it is necessary to approach the problems of the movement and its members calmly and realistically.

The world forces of progress are interested in that the nonalignment movement consolidate the unity of its action and play an ever greater role in the settlement of the important problems of the contemporary time. Such is the Poland's stance, too, and the stance of other socialist countries.

GIEREK VISITS WARSZAWU STEEL PLANT

LD071826 Warsaw PAP in English 1335 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 June, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek visited today the Warszawu steelworks, one of many industrial works whose crews work with full efficiency despite difficult conditions caused by the heatwave. The nations' leader expressed his interest in work conditions and the possibility to rest in between individual production cycles. Steel workers warmly thanked Edward Gierek for constant, everyday care for social conditions of workers. The topic of direct and sincere talks conducted in the steel works today were problems connected with modernizing of Warszawa Steel Works, as well as of other metallurgical works.

SZYDLAK DISCUSSES ENERGY WITH JOURNALISTS

AU312135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Problems of Fuel-Energy Management"]

[Text] On 29 May Jan Szydlak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and vice premier, met with representatives of the national press to discuss current problems of fuel-energy management and the present review of the state of this management in the units of the socialized economy.

The meeting, which was chaired by Wieslaw Ilczuk, deputy head of the Central Committee press, radio and television department, was attended by Minister Maciej Wirowski, first vice chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, and by Jerzy Wojcicki, deputy chief inspector of energy management.

JAROSZEWICZ SIGNS ORDER ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LD062136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A government press spokesman reports that Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, signed an order today on insuring the conditions for the efficient carrying out of the sowing of grain crops, fodder crops and root crops, on purchasing of crops and autumn agricultural work this year. These matters were the subject of deliberations by the Government Presidium a few days ago. In the order the premier imposes various duties on the minister of agriculture, on voivods and parish heads.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FARMING, FOOD

AU070902 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Report signed "(HB)": "SEJM Committees at Work--Implementation of the Plan for Agriculture and Food Industry"]

[Summary] On 31 May and 1 June the SEJM Committee for Agriculture and Food Industry reviewed the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the 1978 plan and budget concerning agriculture and food.

Compared to 1977, in 1978 per capita production of the four grains increased by 55 kg; potatoes increased by 127 kg and livestock increased by 99 kg; milk production remained about the same. The SEJM deputies stressed that the further intensification of farm production calls for further consistent and plentiful supplies of mechanical equipment to farmers in the coming years. They also noted that the total value of the services and products supplied by agricultural circles amounted to Z77.7 billion in 1978 and that the value of the services provided for individual farmers amounted to Z13 billion.

Although 1978 meat consumption increased 2.2 percent compared with 1977, the very difficult position of meat supplies continued. The procurement of slaughter animals exceeded the 1978 plan by 1.3 percent and they exceeded the 1977 plan by 10.9 percent. The plan for poultry procurement was exceeded by 4.6 percent and for hog procurement by 1.2 percent. The 1978 plan for milk procurement could not be fulfilled because of unfavorable weather.

In 1978 the supply of wheat flour, noodles, canned meat with vegetables, canned peas, beans, frozen food, fruit, fruit juices and food concentrates was greatly improved, but the supply of tomato concentrates, pickled cucumbers and potato flour decreased. Compared with 1977, in 1978 the value of the products supplied to the market by the meat, poultry, flour, confectionary and fodder industries increased by Z31.3 billion or by 10.1 percent, exceeding the plan by Z7.9 billion or by 2.4 percent.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD071808 Warsaw PAP in English 1333 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 7 June--On June 7 the Political Bureau of the PUPP CC got acquainted with the present state of the country's agriculture. The Political Bureau decided to convene on June 12 a Central Committee Plenary Session devoted to the evaluation of the situation in agriculture and new tasks stemming from it.

BRIEFS

COPPER CONTRACT WITH FRG--A contract was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy for the deliveries of 480,000 tons of copper to the FRG from 1979 to 1990. About 25 percent of this copper will be supplied in the form of bars and the remainder in the form of cathodes. The contract was signed by Impexmetal Export-Import Agency with the West German firms of Siemens, Metal Gesellschaft, Kabel-Metal and [words indistinct], at the same time the agreement on coproduction signed in 1976 was extended. This agreement covers cooperation in the production of semifinished copper products and cables. The Electrim Foreign Trade Agency is also party to the agreement. The conclusion of such a large contract with the FRG firms confirms once more the correctness of the decision to build up the Polish copper industry, which has resulted in Poland's becoming one of world's main copper producers. Last year Poland produced more than 330,000 tons. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 79 LD]

BURTICA RECEIVES DANISH MINISTER OESTERGAARD

AU071939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1979--On June 7, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with Mrs Lise Oestergaard, member of the Danish Government, minister without portfolio at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Problems were approached during the interview concerning the development and diversification of commercial exchanges, of the collaboration and economic cooperation between Danish firms and Romanian enterprises.

VISIT BY ANGOLAN INDUSTRY DELEGATION REPORTED

AU071933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/6/1979--A delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro Kabulo, minister of industry and energy, is visiting Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

The delegation had talks with Minister Ion Avram, when possibilities were examined to expand the cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

ISRAEL PRESIDENT NAVON RECEIVES GERE-LED RCP DELEGATION

AU071715 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, who is visiting Israel, was received by Yitzhaq Navon, president of the state of Israel. On this occasion the guest extended a message of friendship and personal happiness to Israel's president on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes for the Israeli people's prosperity and peace.

Thanking the guest, President Yitzhaq Navon asked him to extend wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and most friendly greetings to the Romanian people. President Yitzhaq Navon appreciated the outstanding results attained by Romania in all fields, particularly in the political and socioeconomic ones.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. FARMERS ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL

AU071940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1979--Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry received, on June 7, Juniki Okamoto, manager of the International Association of Farmers, California, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The results and prospects of training Romanian experts in American farms, in the field of vegetable production and other sectors of agriculture production were analysed during the talks held on the occasion.

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ROMANIA

NICULESCU RECEIVES PRC BANK VICE PRESIDENT

AUO71937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/6/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received on June 7 the delegation of the Bank of China led by Lin Jixing, vice-president of the Bank of China, that paid a fact-finding visit to Romania and exchanged experience in the financial-banking field.

The guests were informed of Romania's experience in the financial-banking domain and aspects of the collaboration between relevant institutions of the two countries were also approached.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY PUNGAN

AUG71943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, AGERPRES 7/6/1979--On June 7 Chadli Bendjdid, secretary-general of the National Liberation Front, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, received Vasile Pungan, special envoy of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceasusecu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, he conveyed to the head of the Algerian party and state a message of friendship.

Thanking for the message, Chadli Bendjedid conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu wishes of good health and personal happiness.

He also expressed the satisfaction of the Algerian side at the relations of sincere friendship and good collaboration existing between the Algerian Arab people and the friendly Romanian people. The common wish was expressed on the occasion to further act for the expansion and development of these relations as it was considered that there were (? mutual) possibilities that can be used in the interest of both peoples, of peace and international collaboration.

Reference was made to the standpoints of the Romanian head of state on some international issues of common interest.

The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

ELENA CEAUSESCU NEW HEAD OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

AUO71717 REF Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] The plenum of the National Council of Science and Technology began today in Bucharest. In the afternoon session Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea announced that "on behalf of the party leadership and in view of the particularly important role incumbent upon the National Council of Science and Technology, Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu is appointed chairman of the council." Comrade Elena Ceausescu then took the floor as well as Comrade Ion Ursu, who presented the council's report.

KARAMANLIS CABLES TITO, PROPOSES TELECOMMUNICATIONS TALKS

LDO72250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has received a message from Greek Premier Karamanlis proposing that a meeting of experts from Balkan countries be convened in November this year to discuss communications and telecommunications. The proposal, as announced at today's press conference in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat, is being examined with great interest, on account of Yugoslavia's positive approach to multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries.

SAWPY'S ALEKSANDR BAKOCEVIC RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY

LLO71135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Aleksandr Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium and chairman of the Section for International Cooperation and Relations with Foreign Countries of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has received Chong Kwang-sun, DPRK ambassador. Chong informed Bakocevic about the activities of the DPRK and its sociopolitical organizations in connection with the month of international solidarity with the Korean people for a peaceful, independent and democratic unification of the country. There was particular discussion in the talks of a visit to the DPRK by a delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference in the near future.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LDO71516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received members of the Mexican parliamentary delegation headed by Chamber of Deputies Committee President of the Mexican National Congress Antonio Riva Palacio. In the ensuing talks the identity in assessments of the international economic situation and the two countries' interest in continuing cooperation within the developing countries' activities and efforts towards settling major problems confronting these countries in their development, as well as efforts towards creating the new international economic order, were stressed. The interest in expanding bilateral economic cooperation for which so far unused possibilities exist because of the complementarity of the two countries' economies was also emphasized.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES TUNISIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

LDO72334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Chedli Klibi, Tunisian minister of information, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him on the questions of interest for further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. On this occasion, satisfaction was expressed especially with the very successful cooperation in the field of information, both bilaterally as well as within the framework of the nonaligned countries. Minister Klibi conveyed to the president of the Executive Council cordial greetings from Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, which the president of the Executive Council reciprocated. The talks were attended by Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of information; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Zouhir Chelli, Tunisian ambassador to the SFRY.

MSZMP'S GYENES ENDS VISIT TO BELGRADE, SEEN OFF BY JANJIC

LD072216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--Andras Gyenes, Central Committee Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and his aides left Belgrade today. Gyenes was on a visit to Yugoslavia as guest of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency. Andras Gyenes was seen off by Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Vlado Janjic and Hungarian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jozsef Halasz.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS MONTENEGRO EARTHQUAKE AREA

AU071728 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] And now let us hear a report from the earthquake-stricken Montenegrin littoral which has been prepared by a Titograd radio team: Following a tour of the devastated section of Bar city and port, members of the Romanian state delegation had talks with representatives of the Bar communal assembly. We asked Petru Vernescu, head of the Romanian delegation and director of the Bucharest design institute, what the concrete Romanian aid would be in this connection.

[Vernescu--begin recording, in Romanian followed by Serbo-Croatian translation read by announcer] Our delegation is composed of experts who will determine on the spot the ways in which the Romanian experts, together with others, will help in the recovery and reconstruction of this region. Unfortunately, our experts have great experience in this work because our country, too, was struck by a similar fate a little earlier. Concretely, in addition to the experts who will come here, we also intend to build a social standard project, such as a hospital, a school or something else, [end recording] Petru Vernescu, head of the Romanian delegation, concluded.

KOSTIC TALKS WITH CEMA, BANK DIRECTORS, BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD071810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, southern Adriatic, June 7 (TANJUG)--While talking with chief delegates at the session of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Exchange and Financing of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON) Yugoslavia's federal secretary for finance, Eng. Petar Kostic, has said that Yugoslav business economists feel interest in the promotion and expansion of financial cooperation with the COMECON member countries. The permanent commission is sitting at Cavtat, a summer resort close to the internationally-known tourist center of Dubrovnik, Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia. Yugoslav business economists are also interested in cooperation with COMECON's two international banks, for economic cooperation and for investments. This was confirmed in Kostic's talk with A. Belichenko and K. Nazarkin, the two banks' directors. Thus, the possibility is being examined of the International Investment Bank's approving credits for two sugar refineries to be built in Yugoslavia, their applications being due for consideration this summer. The National Bank of Yugoslavia has already signed a cooperation agreement with the International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

In a talk with B. Belchev, Bulgaria's finance minister, Yugoslav Finance Secretary Kostic said that Yugoslavia was interested in as successful economic cooperation as possible with neighboring Bulgaria. This holds good for both conventional trade and tourism and for the realization of joint economic projects.

BORBA REVIEWS MACEDONIAN-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU061706 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 79 p 4 AU

[D. Niklic report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, May--As has been previously announced, a Macedonian economic exhibition will be held in Sofia in the middle of next month. This exhibition, as well as a Bulgarian economic exhibition in Skopje a little later, will be held in accordance with a protocol signed by the chambers of economy of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It must be noted that the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is developing more and more successfully. According to the protocol for the 1976-80 period, the value of the commodity trade between the two countries in this period will amount to a total of \$1.33 billion. Last year Macedonia's trade with Bulgaria amounted to one fourth of the total trade between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The value of the trade between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria last year amounted to a total of \$28.8 million, marking an increase of 53 percent as compared with the preceding year.

This high rate of growth of trade between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was primarily due to an increase in Macedonia's exports. They increased 101 percent as compared with the preceding year and at the same time Macedonia's imports from Bulgaria increased 40 percent. But despite the high rate of growth of its exports, Macedonia had a very high trade deficit--amounting to \$13.4 million--in its trade with Bulgaria last year. This high deficit may become a limiting factor in the development of economic relations if it is not overcome by expanding cooperation and balancing the relations.

Last year the share of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Macedonia's total foreign trade amounted to only 3.5 percent, and this fact shows that there are very great possibilities for expanding economic cooperation. However, as has been noted, in the past period there has been no long-term cooperation in the trade between Macedonia and Bulgaria, and this is the reason for Bulgaria's very small share in Macedonia's total foreign trade.

Within the framework of this cooperation, which is developing more and more successfully, it is expected that a gas pipeline from Pernik in the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Skopje, with a capacity of 2 million cubic meters of gas, and a railway from Kumanovo in Macedonia to Gyushevo in Bulgaria will be built in the coming period.

LCY PRESIDENCY MEMBER MINIC DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'Lowest Level' of Detente

LD072202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--It may be said that the detente has reached its lowest level after the events resulting from attempts to find solutions to the Middle East crisis on the basis and within the framework of the Camp David accords and after the Southeast Asian developments early this year. This assessment was made by Yugoslav Council for International Relations president and League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member, Milos Minic, at a meeting organized by the weekly KOMUNIST, the L.C.Y. official organ, on the subject "The Non-aligned Movement and Policy Prior to the Havana Conference."

Minic has assessed that a number of events, not only Camp David and happenings in Southeast Asia, have had a negative effect on the development of the detente. The crisis in the south of Africa, the Iranian revolution, the arms race and others have also contributed thereto.

In the period of the standstill in the detente, considers Milos Minic, the big powers and blocs exerted powerful influence on the non-aligned movement. A number of disputes, conflicts, and wars erupted between non-aligned countries. The big powers usually become involved in these conflicts and wars.

New steps towards solving crises in the Middle East, the south of Africa and in Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the corresponding UN decisions, would be of essential importance for the further promotion of the detente, stressed Milos Minic. Milos Minic went on to say that there can be no universal detente without an improvement and consolidation of Soviet-U.S. relations and relations between the Western and Eastern blocs, but neither can there be a detente without improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

Resisting Nonaligned Havana Split

LD072204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--The main strategic aim of the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana is to preserve the character, directions, action unity and international role of the nonaligned policy and movement. This was stated by Milos Minic, president of the Yugoslav Council for International Relations and Yugoslav League of Communists Presidency member, who spoke at a meeting organized by KOMUNIST, weekly organ of the LCY, on the subject of the nonaligned policy and movement prior to the Havana conference.

Minic said that the basic aim of the sixth conference in Havana is to resist the division of the movement into "progressive" and "conservative," and to oppose the movement being transformed into an appendage of any bloc or other big power. It is to defend the independence, autonomy and non-bloc character of the movement.

Minic said that close cooperation of any non-aligned country with one or the other big powers of blocs does not impede the struggle of the non-aligned movement. This has existed in the past, is present nowadays and will continue in the future, he said. No non-aligned country or group of non-aligned countries, however, has the right to drive the non-aligned movement toward aligning with one or the other bloc, since this can lead to the disintegration of the non-aligned movement, Minic said, and expressed the hope that the sixth conference will offer strong resistance to any such attempts.

The disintegration of the non-aligned movement would open the door to a bloc division of the world, the aggravation and deepening of confrontation and rivalry of the big powers and blocs in the struggle for broader spheres of influence and interest, Minic said. The international situation, Milos Minic considers, in which the sixth nonaligned summit conference is being prepared has been developing in the spirit of grave deterioration and tension in all major areas of international relations, especially in individual regions. Deterioration and tension have been intensifying in the past three or four years, after a short period of tension-easing.

In Minic's evaluation, the roots of all these manifestations lie in the big powers and blocs confrontation, rivalry and competition with the aim of altering the power balance to one's own benefit and to the detriment of the other bloc.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DECISIONS ON AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD080740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In implementing the economic decisions of the fifth conference of the nonaligned countries in Colombo, Yugoslavia has developed broad economic and social activities, and through various forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation has made a notable contribution to the overall activity of the nonaligned and other developing countries. This is stated in the decisions on Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with developing countries and on the implementation of the economic decisions of the fifth conference of the nonaligned countries, which were adopted yesterday by the SFRY Assembly.

The decisions emphasize that significant results have been achieved in Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with developing countries, in the course of implementing the Federal Assembly resolution of 17 May 1973, but that these results still do not keep up with opportunities and requirements. Therefore, even more decisive orientation of all social and economic factors towards expansion of all-round economic cooperation with developing countries is essential. In order to achieve this, the Federal Chamber and Chamber of the Republics and Provinces conclude that the following is necessary:

For the policy of developing Yugoslav cooperation with developing countries, and the appropriate measures to achieve this, to be consistently integrated into the planning of our development, particularly in the medium-term plan for the period 1981-1985;

For the stimulation of higher forms of long-term economic cooperation with developing countries, such as cooperation in production, technology and business and technical fields; joint investments, establishment of mixed enterprises, involvement of joint enterprises in public ownership, establishment of multinational enterprises for production and trade; preparation of development programs; engineering, technology transfer, construction of complete projects, including the organization of production; disposal of products and cadre training;

For stability and balance of trade with developing countries to be increased by long-term arrangements, greater coordination between basic organizations of associated labor and their communities, and also by consistent imports of essential goods from developing countries. The structure of our trade with these countries must be changed through increased imports of industrial products. Trade must also be expanded to a larger circle of countries with which we enjoy intensive political cooperation;

For the established preferential treatment to be consistently applied and expanded, which should be insured by an agreement on stimulation of goods exchange within the framework of the Yugoslav interest community for economic relations with foreign countries;

For the export of equipment, ships and capital goods, and the stimulation of investment projects in developing countries, in accordance with development programs and the needs of developing countries;

For, acknowledging that the supply of credit is a vital condition for the promotion of this cooperation, an adequate supply of funds to be guaranteed as quickly as possible to the fund for finance and insurance of export affairs by pooling the funds of associated labor in banks, and for this fund to be transferred as soon as possible into the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation.

It is also necessary for banking and finance institutions to take a greater part in mobilizing foreign financial resources to finance projects being carried out in developing countries; for organizations of associated labor to be encouraged by the appropriate measures to pool their resources on an income basis, and once pooled in this way, for preferential measures to be made available to them for representation in developing countries; for particular attention to be devoted to the least developed countries by special provisions in the financing of their development programs, free technical aid, technology transfer under the most favorable conditions and other forms of aid; for measures and activities to be undertaken at all levels with the aim of realizing the role of associated labor in creating and implementing the policy of economic relations with developing countries. Greater organization of associated labor inside the country is essential in this direction as a whole, primarily by means of mutual direct self-managing linking, cooperation in interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries within the framework of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber and its general associations and departments, and also in republican and provincial economic chambers. Such a degree of organization also requires the more efficient functioning of joint economic missions abroad and linkages with the appropriate departments and general associations in the country.

It is essential that organizations of associated labor become associated on the basis of joint interests by concluding self-management agreements and contracts when undertaking and carrying out complex affairs on a large scale in developing countries to more effectively conduct business affairs,

For particular attention to be turned to scientific and technical cooperation as a qualitative factor in the promotion of economic cooperation with developing countries,

For cooperation with developing countries to be expanded and promoted in areas which directly contribute to strengthening the security, defense capacity and to preserving the independence of developing countries,

For the appropriate measures to be undertaken to stimulate cooperation with developing countries in labor, health, education and social policy,

For cooperation with developing countries to be promoted in maritime, land and air transport, communications and tourism,

For the appropriate place to be given to scientific research work in developing countries and for closer cooperation to be realized with scientific research institutes, for the scientific research project on the new international contribution to be guaranteed for our country's representation at forthcoming international meetings,

For cooperation with developing countries to be strengthened in business information and for encouragement to be given to our organizations of associated labor to participate in fairs and other economic meetings in developing countries, and for them to participate in our fairs.

In conclusion, the decisions emphasize the concrete obligations of all those competent to carry out these decisions--from the Federal Executive Council, through the working bodies of the Assembly, sociopolitical communities including work organizations, their associations and interest communities--and establish that both chambers will review these problems at least once a year and that their competent committees will constantly monitor the implementation of the established policy of promoting economic cooperation with developing countries.

LCY COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MEETS

LD080648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation, which was presided over by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, trends in the workers and progressive movement in the world, and particularly in Latin America, were discussed. On this occasion LCY activity in connection with this was discussed, as well as the report by the LCY delegation which recently visited the Cuban Communist Party. In the discussion, emphasis was laid on the growing significance of activity and cooperation by revolutionary and progressive parties and movements and on their contribution to the development of socialism as a world process. In this context, the role of nonaligned policy and the nonaligned movement was also stressed as a significant revolutionary factor in changing existing international relations and in the struggle for a new international economic and political order.

In this respect, it was said that preparations for and the holding of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Havana were of particular significance, for they may make a significant contribution to the creation of a more favorable atmosphere in international relations, the consolidation of peace in the world, the strengthening of peace-loving and active coexistence, the overcoming of bloc divisions and the resolution of acute crises and other long-term problems of mankind.

At the session of the commission, the conviction was stressed that the forthcoming gathering of nonaligned countries' top representatives would once again confirm the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, its independent, autonomous and nonbloc character and the constant struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and every form of domination and hegemony.

In accordance with the struggle consistently led by the nonaligned countries for the democratization of international relations, it is a natural desire for the process of democratic relations to also develop further in the nonaligned movement. As was said, this will facilitate the overcoming and elimination of attempts to create divisions between the nonaligned countries and will help to maintain their action capability and unity, regardless of the processes of differentiation and adaptation to national and other conditions which occur in the nonaligned countries' parties and countries. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries, especially if they are not resolved by peaceful means, objectively harm the nonaligned movement and its influence and efforts directed at changing international political relations and at progress and peace in the world.

In connection with increasingly numerous orientations in the struggle for socialism and its construction, it was stressed that the LCY consistently holds to the principle that all people have the right to determine the path of their own social development freely and without foreign interference, making use of the experiences of democratic and progressive parties and national liberation movements by means of equitable and the broadest kind of cooperation. The firm conviction was expressed that the strengthening of the nonaligned movement and nonaligned policy makes a significant contribution to the building of such international relations and conditions which should open up broad expanses to progressive social transformations in favor of the unhindered internal development of every country, without interference and pressure from outside.

Discussing the LCY's international activity in the recent period, the commission noted that significant meetings and contacts had taken place with leaders and delegations from a series of parties and movements, both in our country and abroad, in the course of which a very useful exchange of views had been carried out.

This had contributed to even better mutual understanding and the promotion of mutual cooperation. Particular emphasis was laid on President Tito's activity and his personal contribution to the development of the LCY's international cooperation. It was also said that in the coming period there will be numerous meetings between LCY representatives and representatives of revolutionary and progressive parties and movements.

The commission discussed the forthcoming visit by an LCY delegation to the United States at the invitation of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Also discussed at the meeting was the long-term **program** orientation of the research center for the international workers movement, which works within the framework of the Institute for International Policy and Economy.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER HOLDS SESSION 6 JUNE

LDO70550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At its session today the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly adopted conclusions on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the developing countries and on the implementation of the economic decisions of the fifth conference of nonaligned heads of state or government in Colombo.

In arranging the agenda there was a short debate in connection with the proposal not to approve the Federal Executive Council's request regarding the adoption of two bills under emergency procedure. These were the bill on the temporary ban on the use of social resources to finance construction of new power plants and the bill changing the law restricting the use and movement of private and other motor vehicles. Since the drafts of these two bills were submitted late, only this morning, Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber, in agreement with the Federal Executive Council, suggested that they should be discussed under emergency procedure or at the next chamber meeting on 27 June.

Delegate Velimir Milonjic (Montenegro) drew attention to the situation of early vegetables and fruits, to be more precise to the transport difficulties connected with the above since private truck owners could not use their vehicles over distances in excess of 200 km.

Delegate Vanko Cvetkovski (Macedonia) also drew attention to Macedonian problems bound up with this sort of situation regarding the transport of early fruits and vegetables. What is involved is 700,000 tons of early vegetables which must be transported quickly to consumer centers.

In the continuation of the session the delegates--members of the Federal Chamber--heard the report by Imer Pulja, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, on the commodity reserves system.

Pulja remarked that despite positive experiences, the functioning of the present commodity reserves system had displayed certain shortcomings at all levels. These shortcomings require the existing solutions pertaining to the system to be amplified and improved. One of these questions is the coordination of the volume and structure of commodity reserves at all levels, ranging from organizations of associated labor to the federation. Special attention is being paid to the family role in the system of commodity reserves. The second question refers to the solutions which should make possible the most rational management of commodity reserves, stressed Pulja. Full coordination between associated labor, republics and provinces, and the federation has to be insured in this matter.

Pulja stressed that particular attention has been devoted to financing goods reserves and to construction of storage accommodation. In this respect definite efforts are being made at all levels of society which, it is hoped, will bring about good results.

The Federal Chamber also adopted today decisions of the system of goods reserves. The chamber considers that development of the system of goods reserves with the participation of all structures in society--from organizations of associated labor right up to the federation--is essential both in order to insure effective functioning of the uniform Yugoslav market and the realization of the policy of economic stabilization, and also to achieve fuller functioning of the system of all-people's defense. It is also, without doubt, of immediate interest to create reserves in households, and the appropriate attention should be devoted to this. The chamber also considers that it is necessary to insure coordinated and rational functioning of the system of goods reserves at all levels, and also permanent and stable sources of finance. In the same way, the implementation of the policy of federal goods reserves should be realized with the fullest possible participation of associated labor.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES HOLDS SESSION

LDO70612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At a separate session chaired by Zoran Polic the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly this afternoon adopted, after discussion, the conclusions on the further development of the agroindustrial complex. The introductory report on the realization of the "Green Plan" was submitted by Milovan Zidar, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. Delegates also considered a report by the community of the Yugoslav power-generation economy on the development and functioning of the electric power system and discussed a number of proposed laws.

The members of the chamber noted that the accord on the development of the agroindustrial complex was not being implemented in a number of vital spheres. Bearing in mind the significance of agriculture for the total socioeconomic development of the country, especially for the stabilization of the general economic trends, the country's balance of payments and the working people's standard of living, the assembly chamber's conclusions point out the need for a consistent implementation of the "Green Plan" measures. It is indispensable, for this reason, to adopt the necessary measures aimed at improving the system of economic activity and reproductive and accumulative capacity of the organizations of associated labor in this field.

Socioeconomic relations in production and on the food market should be based on the pooling of labor and resources and on income-based association between production, processing and trade. The conclusions of the chamber make the federation, republics and provinces, municipalities and major consumers dutybound to prepare estimates of the demand for basic agricultural and food products by 1 October this year. These estimates should serve as the basis for agreement on production and deliveries of agricultural produce. The conclusions point out the significance of the system of the forming and functioning of goods reserves. The agroindustrial complex should continue to be oriented toward export, an orientation which make the appropriate support by the social community indispensable. The republics and provinces are also dutybound to encourage the organizations of associated labor, business banks and other self-managing organizations to pool their resources for the purpose of investing. In carrying out the credit-monetary policy, the federation and the republics and provinces should also secure the necessary means from the primary issue and from the funds of the business banks to provide credits to agricultural production and reserves projects.

The conclusions point out the importance of the need for a speedier process of association between individual agricultural producers and for promoting socially organized production. This is the vital prerequisite for a more efficient use of the production capacities and for promoting socially organized production. Apart from the need for the further development of cooperative partners' organizations, the conclusions adopted by the chamber lay particular stress on the need to strengthen agricultural cooperatives and create other forms of association. It is indispensable to further develop agriculture, especially stockbreeding, in mountain and hill areas. The chamber lays stress on the need for a better utilization of the food industry capacities, while recommending to the municipalities that they should adopt measures aimed at a more intensive utilization of land through the redistribution of fields, joining up of scattered fields, land reclamation and the building of irrigation systems. It is indispensable to insure the existence of more favorable conditions with regard to credits for the expansion of socially-owned land areas, the conclusions of the chamber say.

Up to last year the increase in the production and exporting of agricultural produce and food products had a positive effect on the country's total balance of payments and on economic stability. However, in the course of the third year of the realization of the "Green Plan", Milovan Zidar, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, said, total agricultural production dropped by 5 percent owing to a drop in production in field farming, which amounted to 12 percent. The effect of this was that the rate of growth of agricultural production during the 3-year period was halved--instead of a planned rate of 4 percent, the figure obtained was 2.1 percent. The position of food producers, Zidar noted, is increasingly deteriorating. Material costs, which are rising every year, are "eating" income. This is also causing a decline in the productive and accumulative capacity of the organizations of associated labor, especially in the field of primary production, which is hindering further development. The gap between plant production and stockbreeding grows bigger and bigger. Even during years when weather favors agriculture the domestic production of stockreared food cannot satisfy demand.

The pooling of labor and resources is being carried out slowly and consequently we still retain the old range of economic measures (credit and market relations).

Food reserves are likewise not functioning, though they have on the whole been established, because financial resources have not been secured for them. The ratios between production and demand, especially at the level of the republics and the provinces, still remain an unknown quantity, Milovan Zidar said in conclusion. Owing to all this, instead of "food mountains," which were expected and were envisaged in the "Green Plan", in the 4th year of the implementation of the agreement on the development of the agroindustrial complex we are importing butter, corn, wheat and other products.

Later on during the session the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted draft conclusions on the SFRY's economic cooperation with developing countries and on the implementation of the economic decisions of the fifth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Colombo.

In his introductory report on the development of the electricity generation economy, Dr Lazar Ljubisa, director general of the Association of the Yugoslav Electrical Industry, stated that 16 hydroelectric power stations, 25 thermal power stations, 1 nuclear power station and the corresponding transmission network systems were under construction or being prepared for construction at the end of last year. Despite the accelerated development of the electricity generation system, its overall development was lagging behind the needs imposed by demand, so that the available capacities could not meet the demand for consumption of electric power, Ljubisa added.

He stressed that the basic prerequisites for insuring the regular and unhindered functioning of the electricity generation system was to speed up the building of the planned capacities and secure the necessary funds. If appropriate measures are not adopted in order to secure the necessary financial resources for the construction of new electricity-generating capacities within the established periods of time, the price of electric power supplied by these capacities could be even higher, a development which would have a negative effect on the entire economy's activity and on stabilization, Ljubisa noted.

After the discussion the chamber adopted the conclusions on the further development and functioning of the Yugoslav electricity generation system.

The delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces continued the session by endorsing the law on amendments and addenda to the law on the securing of the funds needed for the elimination of the consequences of natural disasters.

The delegates of the Assembly chamber today adopted the proposal for a law determining the total amount of funds for the financing of the program of the third stage of investment work and purchase of equipment and technical installations for the regularization of the Danube from Belgrade to the Yugoslav-Hungarian border.

Also endorsed was the proposal for the law on the total amount of funds for the financing of the program of the building of the capacities of the Yugoslav radio relay system in the period from 1979 to 1983. The chamber also supported the proposal for the law on methods of covering exchange rate differences in foreign exchange accounts and foreign exchange savings accounts of citizens in the period from 1975 to 30 September 1978.

ZAGREB RADIO COVERS DJURANOVIC'S REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

LDO70408 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The major event of the day is the session of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly. The delegates first of all heard, in joint session, a report by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, on the realization of the Yugoslav social plan for the period 1976-1980 over the last 3 years, and on the first assessments of the development in the current year and development opportunities next year. At separate sessions the delegates reviewed, among other things, the development of the agroindustrial complex, the new system of goods reserves, and also adopted decisions on economic cooperation with developing countries. Antonio Riva Palacio, chairman of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Mexican Congress, who is heading a parliamentary delegation of the United States of Mexico, greeted the delegates of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Dusko Mandic and Sonja Badel report from the Yugoslav Assembly:

Although at the beginning of his report the president of the Federal Executive Council said that he wished to touch only upon certain of the most vital problems and tasks, this was one of the best reports on plan realization, an issue of great topicality and significance. Djuranovic stressed that processes based on new solutions pertaining to the system have been begun, and have already produced notable results. However, the functioning of the whole new social mechanism is only in its initial phase, and we have come up against many problems which are not being solved sufficiently effectively, responsibly or uniformly.

We have been confronted, said Djuranovic, with certain autonomous trends and repetitions of old attitudes and of former, nonself-managing methods of working and decisionmaking. At the same time, the period in question is characterized by a very dynamic material development and by impressive results in many respects. It can be said that this has been one of the most dynamic phases in the sociomaterial development of our country.

Djuranovic cited in addition more or less familiar data to illustrate the assertion that Yugoslavia is at present at the top of the European ladder as far as development rate goes. Such a rate of development, as is well known, gives rise to certain disharmonies, or deepens the existing disharmonies, as the Federal Executive Council president did not omit to point out. Veselin Vjuranovic mentioned among the unfavorable tendencies in realization of the plan thus far discordance among all forms of consumption, on one hand, and the level of growth of the social product, income and labor productivity on the other hand; in addition, the insufficient stability of the balance of payments in the country. He also noted the renewed increase in inflation; the unsatisfactory level of increase in productivity and economy measures was particularly stressed. At the end of a selected number of unfavorable references, Djuranovic also cited the delay in restructuring the economy toward domestic raw materials.

Two figures from the first quarter of the year encourage particular optimism--the better conduct of financial affairs in the economy, and an increased level of exports. Along with these encouraging factors, Djuranovic said, it is our duty more effectively, without hesitation, and in a better organized way to continue the struggle for stabilization, all the more so since we are confronted by certain new events at the present time. These relate, as Djuranovic expounded in detail, to the unfavorable international economic conditions which are reflected in the slackening of the growth rate in economic activity in the developed countries, the aggravation of energy problems, increased inflation and the like. The increased oil prices, for instance, when all is taken into account, will reach as much as 25 percent next year, which will increase our import costs for liquid fuel to \$300 million. This year we are faced also with the import of certain quantities of corn and possibly of wheat as well. The shortfall in last year's harvest and the bad forecasts for this year further complicate the issue. And the third unfavorable factor crowning this year's list of new, added worries, is the Montenegrin earthquake, that is, the removal of its consequences. The problems become all the more complex in that the majority of new obligations must be reconciled with the existing funds.

The balance of payments, that is, the obligations to bring this into a more favorable state than at present, of course occupied a special chapter in the Federal Executive Council president's report. Efforts must be exerted to establish more correctly the institution of balance of payments and currency position of republics and provinces and to make this function more effectively in the uniform, jointly coordinated plan for the country's balance of payments and currency. Veselin Djuranovic then spoke about the energy situation, agricultural production, unadopted agreements, and about the most important tasks connected with the drawing up of the next medium-term plan, the elaboration of resolutions for next year, and other vital issues. After thorough study, the delegates will begin debate of the report and the other Federal Executive Council documents in Assembly committees next week. After the report, which was heard in joint session, the delegates continued their work in separate chamber sessions.

More on Djuranovic Report

LDO70410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--The recent earthquake in the Montenegrin littoral, the [word indistinct] international economic conditions, above all aggravation of the energy problem, and the need (?this) year to import maize and probably also, in part, wheat--are the three additional difficulties encumbering the efforts for economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. In submitting a report on the implementation of the current medium-term development plan and on development possibilities of Yugoslavia in 1980, President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic stated at today's session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia that the country would have to spend about 300 million dollars more on account of this year's additional price increases for imported oil. As concerns agriculture--with last year's yields below the expected level and this (?year's) crops under the considerable impact of drought--Djuranovic said that Yugoslavia has all the necessary conditions to boost its food production. More food would be of great importance for the country's overall economic stability. We cannot achieve economic stabilization, he said, if we have to import larger quantities of grain. Speaking of the energy situation, the president of the Federal Executive Council said that optimum utilization of the domestic resources, especially coal, was the mainstay of Yugoslavia's long-term development in the field of energy.

BORBA CRITICIZES OIL INDUSTRY DISUNITY

AU031800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 79 p 2 AU

[Dusan Drzic commentary: "Oil and About Oil"]

[Summary] "The unexpectedly rapid increase of crude oil prices in the world, the kilometers-long lines at gasoline stations in some of our regions, a considerable increase in the price of gasoline, and finally the restrictions on the use of automobiles have caused crude oil and all the problems linked with it this spring to become a peculiar 'hit' of the season." Everybody discusses it, up to the Assembly delegates. The restrictions have caused a halving of traffic.

"But the 'import' problems linked with oil and its rapid increase in price, which have required the governments of many other countries, too, to find urgent solutions, above all in order to rationalize consumption and to adjust the balance of payments (oil can be bought, but considerable dollar expenditures are necessary), have shown that everything is not as it should be in our country, either. There are few or almost no countries which produce more fuel oil than gasoline out of the now very expensive crude oil, as it is done in our country. Fuel oil is used in industry, but at the same time our own energy potential remains unused."

This is a consequence of the failure to adopt a social accord on the development of crude oil and gas until 1980. Existing refinery capacities are expanding, and the regions having no refineries want to construct them to insure regular local supplies and to develop petrochemicals. This shows that "the interests of associated labor and of the sociopolitical communities cannot be easily reconciled." It has been 5 years since the first draft of the social accord on the oil economy, and a new draft has just been prepared. "When asking for explanations to all these questions in many social institutions, general associations and in associated labor itself, one answer was always there: 'Practically nothing has been done in the association of labor and the pooling of resources on the basis of the associated labor law.' Not a bit--this has been the most frequent comment. The old, outdated relations have been retained for the most part.

"Precisely for the reason that many essential questions have not been solved on the income basis between processing, trade and consumption, there is a lack of coordination and there are contradictions between producers and consumers. Income relations on the basis of the associated labor law would also reduce the appetite for constructing new capacities."

Cooperation in the construction of power stations could serve as an example to the oil industry. "The right way, then, is through accords and integration and through self-managing links."

BORBA STRESSES LCY'S ROLE, WORK 'WITHIN SYSTEM'

AU050955 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 79 p 3 AU

[Sl. Vujica commentary: "Dialog and Not Arbitration"]

[Text] How should the role of the League of Communists and especially of its highest party organs be fulfilled under the conditions of an increasingly more expanded mechanism of socialist self-management and delegate system?

This question was in the center of attention of the discussion organized at the LCY Central Committee Presidium with the members of the LCY Central Committee and delegates in the SFRY Assembly, the members of the delegation of the LCY Central Committee and delegates in the SFRY Assembly and members of the delegation of the LCY Central Committee to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. This discussion practically marks the beginning of the realization of a novelty envisaged by the rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Briefly expressed, one of the basic messages of the 11th LCY Congress is the following:

To insure that the League of Communists and its members as well as its leadership will be always and everywhere the internal driving force of socialist self-management and democracy they must realize their leading role within the expanded mechanism of the political system of socialist self-management; the main weight of their activity must be moved to where decisions are made, where policy is formulated and where the political self-managing life is taking place.

It is here within the expanded mechanism that the communists and the leaderships of the League of Communists must fight for their views and they must fight not with the force of authority of the organization and institution itself but rather with the force of argument and the authority of truth, in a democratic dialog with other self-managers.

This orientation is founded in the LCY statute. And as regards the activity of the highest party leadership, it has been subsequently elaborated in the rules of procedures of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium which, among other things, define in great detail the forms of democratic cooperation between the party forums and other organizations of the self-managing system.

Since the work and the experience of delegates in the SFRY Assembly were the main topic in the discussion just held at the LCY Central Committee Presidium, it was the questions connected with the diversity of interests and the democratic coordination of these interests and the role of communists and the LCY forums in this task that appeared as the questions of primary importance.

In our society there is a multitude of objectively necessary different interests which are at times contradictory. There is no need to fear these different interests. They can be neither passed over in silence nor can they be denied by the imposition of some kind of a "higher interest" without causing serious political and economic disruptions.

The essence of the political system of socialist self-management in our multinational community lies precisely in the fact that it should make it possible for the individual interests to be expressed as directly as possible through the associated labor and the delegate system and for these interests to be democratically harmonized into a common interest which insures greater prosperity both for the entity and for its individual parts as well as more efficient and productive economic operations and new breakthroughs in democratic relations.

This democratic system is more and more successfully becoming a living system. Rather a great deal has been already said about the first results. But shortcomings as well as an opposition to what is new are equally obvious. We are confronted by usurpations of the rights and competencies of the institutions of the political system and of self-managers on the part of small groups and the alliances of technocratic forces and political bureaucracy. Attempts at formalizing this democratic delegate mechanism through "a democratic game" in which all threads of decisionmaking are held by small groups, are not isolated occurrences. There have also been instances of politicization of individual interests, behind which there are in fact individuals with personal leadership and other unhealthy ambitions. At times it happens that behind these partial interests and short-term calculations and individuals "entrench" themselves and this leads to conflicts rather than to agreements. Today it is all this, among other things, that constitutes a major reason for delays in some social accords, for actions leading to isolation within narrow limits and for violations of the unified market and thereby also a reason for instability, poor management of resources, inefficient economic management and operations, investment failures and the like.

The question that arises in this connection is: What is the role of the subjective factor, the League of Communists and its leaderships, in this connection?

One conclusion has always been dominant in all discussions about the delegate system and the activity of the League of Communists, including this latest discussion at the LCY Central Committee Presidium: The League of Communists and its leaderships must orient their activity toward creating conditions for the most successful functioning of the delegate system in order to make possible as direct an expression of the authentic self-managing interests as feasible on a truly self-managing basis, and a democratic harmonization of these interests. And this, among other things, imposes the need for an even more resolute struggle against the still existing alliances of narrow groups as well as against those who, in the name of "efficiency," continue to press for outside arbitration.

Herein lies the significance of this first meeting with members of the Central Committee and delegates to the SFRY Assembly and members of delegations to other bodies. This enables the highest political leadership to more regularly and authentically follow the problems discussed in the delegate and other bodies: to initiate, on the basis of the information received, discussions either in the LCY Central Committee or in the Presidium, either in the republics or in the provinces; and to have on this basis adopted those political views for which the delegates and delegations in the decisionmaking bodies will subsequently fight in a democratic dialogue and with the force of argument and the authority of truth.

Yet another novelty envisaged by the rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee Presidium should also be mentioned here. And this novelty is the provision that the delegates and the LCY representatives in organs of the sociopolitical organizations, social councils and sections of the Socialist Alliance have the right and the duty to demand from the Presidium that it adopts views on all vital ideological-political questions which they encounter in their work and activity.

This is so because it is only by developing democratic relations and communications within its own ranks and by acting within the system that the League of Communists and its leaderships will be able, in cooperation and on the basis of equality with others, to actively and democratically participate in the decisionmaking on social questions, to take the initiatives for solving open problems and initiate discussions on alternatives and dilemmas and to influence the elimination of the existing shortcomings and laggings.

ZAGREB ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE ORGANIZATION JUDGED 'SATISFACTORY'

LD072204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The all-people's defense and social self-protection in Zagreb is organized and equipped in a satisfactory manner. Together with the territorial defense, it represents a powerful factor in the defense of the city.

Discussing the ideopolitical questions connected with the implementation of social self-protection and all-people's defense and further tasks of the League of Communists at today's meeting of the Presidium of the city conference of the League of Communists, Dragutin Plasc, president of the conference, said that it is now necessary to continue improving the defense and protection of the town. Plasc also emphasized increased socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection and pointed out the need for ideological education of all those who work in this field. According to him, ideological education, especially of workers in specific services, can considerably contribute toward preventing many harmful activities and the involvement of some important structures of society in them.

Tonight's discussion at the Presidium meeting represented a preparation for the meeting of the city conference of the League of Communists in Zagreb at the end of this month which will discuss all-people's defense and social self-protection.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY, DEFENSE COUNCIL MEET 7 JUNE

AU072145 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Today in Belgrade the Presidency of Serbia and its Council for National Defense held a joint session at which they determined the plan tasks in the further development and perfecting of the all-people's defense system in the republic. Dobrivoje Vidic presided at the session. Petar Stambolic participated in the work of this session.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY REVIEWS DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

AU032020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Pristina, 29 May (TANJUG)--At its session today, which was presided over by Dzavid Nimani, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed several questions pertaining to the sphere of national defense and social self-protection.

As has been announced, members of the Presidency particularly discussed the work of provincial and communal territorial defense staffs and concluded that these staffs are being constantly strengthened organizationally and in cadres and are achieving significant successes in strengthening combat readiness.

The Presidency concluded that the internal affairs organs are successfully fulfilling their tasks in eliminating, preventing and fighting all types of criminal acts.

KOSOVO GOVERNMENT EXAMINES POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU031803 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 79 p 8 AU

[Z.Z. report]

[Text] Pristina, 10 May--The economic trends in the Province of Kosovo at the beginning of this year were again marked by a fall in industrial production, unfavorable financial effects carried over from the previous year, a low accumulative and reproductive capability of the economy, unfavorable relations in the distribution of income as well as a fall in exports. This was said at the session of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly (presided over by Bahri Oruci) today; the session, among other things, examined the economic trends in the first 3 months of this year.

The basic causes of such economic trends in the province, it was assessed today, are an insufficient utilization of capacities, an insufficient inclusion in economic relations with foreign countries, an unsatisfactory situation in primary distribution, an increase of personal incomes beyond the results of work, increases in contractual obligations and in funds for common and public spending, and others.

In contrast to industrial production, Kosovo agriculture after a long time now has marked some positive trends, which will reflect favorably on the overall agricultural and food processing production in the province.

The proposed measures which the Executive Council adopted in order to eliminate the shortcomings in the economy and in the attainment of economic stabilization indicate the need for the involvement of all subjects of socioeconomic life.

Further in its session, the Executive Council adopted a decision to increase the basic and supplementary monetary benefits of the veterans of the National Liberation War by 13.8 percent, a decision to increase the disability supplement, the special disability supplement, the family supplement and the grant payable during the professional rehabilitation of war disabled by 16 percent, commencing with 1 January this year.

CROATIAN LC OFFICIALS VIEW 'SERIOUS' ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU062156 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 79 p 6 AU

[D. Basara report]

[Excerpts] Yesterday a consultative conference was held at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia to discuss the economic situation in the republic and the measures which should be taken to normalize and stabilize the economic trends. Comrade Tito's recent report in Yugoslavia's Assembly, naturally with emphasis on the situation in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, was used as the basis for appraisals and discussions at this meeting.

Opening the conference, Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, said among other things:

"We are faced with the fact that in our republic there is still hesitation and indecision as regards the appraisals of the situation as well as regards the views on what should be primarily done in connection with all these big and small investments and everything else connected with this. But the problems arising in this connection are very serious. Our banks are, to a great extent, losing their liquidity and this fact is disrupting the normal operations of the organizations of associated labor, including even those which work well. And if this situation were to continue, we could very soon find ourselves in a very grave crisis and massive difficulties in working collectives. Therefore, in addition to the purely economic reasons, there are also very serious political reasons that command us to take urgent and decisive measures."

Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, outlined in detail the picture of the present economic situation in the republic, which is more or less similar to that in the entire country; he especially dwelt on reported disruptions. He further spoke in detail about the measures which the Federal Executive Council has taken and is taking to stabilize the economy. Commenting on these measures, Flekovic said that as early as at the beginning of their implementation certain questions have been raised which deserve clear explanations. One of the questions concerns the character of the measures of the Federal Executive Council: Are these measures more or less self-managing or not? They are administrative and restrictive; this is true, but they have been adopted on the basis of the authority granted to the Federal Executive Council by the constitution, and they are designed to stop the negative tendencies in the economy.

SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES SUPPLIES DIFFICULTIES

LD080616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--Following difficulties in supplies of agricultural and food products in the first 5 months of this year, the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, which met today, proposed that market reserves of the said products should be formed at the republic level. While there have been sufficient basic food products on the market, there have been difficulties in the supplies fresh meat, fruit and vegetables; difficulties which have been frequent and relatively long-lasting. There have also been shortages of building materials, particularly cement, as well as furniture, heating oil and cars. The Executive Council also discussed the supply of oil derivatives on the Slovene market, and in connection with this it was stressed that although gasoline consumption in the republic had gone down by about 20 percent as a result of restrictions, economy must still remain an essential obligation. In the discussion of the problems of airports in Slovenia, the council noted that international public transport at the Ljubljana and Maribor airports did not match the level of the Slovene economy and Ljubljana airport was being neglected by JAT [Yugoslav Air Transport] to a certain extent. Both airports are in a serious economic position, and this hinders further development. The council endorsed several proposals made in connection with this by the republican Committee for Transport and Communications, with a view to finding better solutions for work in this sphere.

MONTENEGRIN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EARTHQUAKE REPERCUSSIONS

LD070958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Titograd--At today's session chaired by Vojo Srzentic, the Central Committee of the Montenegrin League of Communists examined action so far to eliminate the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro, and established the most important ideopolitical tasks of the republican League of Communists in this connection.

Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee, delivered the introductory report on the ideopolitical tasks of the Montenegrin League of Communists in eliminating the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake.

Although the real dimensions of the damage caused can only be discussed after the commission for assessment of damage has completed its work, that which is already known witnesses sufficiently eloquently that this catastrophe has altered the state of affairs in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro a great deal.

It is essential that, in agreement with the appropriate federal organs, opportunities are urgently found to guarantee the necessary funds to finance the priority needs from the temporary renewal and reconstruction plan for 1979, which should be an integral part of solutions pertaining to the system which will insure permanent sources of funds to finance the renewal and reconstruction of the stricken area, he said.

Srzentic also stressed that the struggle for a self-managing concept of reconstruction and renewal is one of the most important tasks of the League of Communists of the republic. Stressing that the further strengthening and development of socialist self-management, self-managing socioeconomic and political relations, is the sole guarantee whereby all tasks of renewal and reconstruction of the stricken area can be successfully realized, Srzentic warned that the difficult and complex situation must not be the cause of aspirations toward a statist and centro-bureaucratic concept and measures.

The fact that in the coming period a great deal of professional, research and highly qualified work will be necessary must not be turned into economic and political work over the workers and the resources intended for the renewal and reconstruction of the stricken area. It is therefore necessary energetically to oppose attempts to impose a technocratic concept of renewal and construction, to oppose all attempts for technocratic and bureaucratic groupings and individuals to engage in decisionmaking on resources on behalf of the workers, he said.

Because the catastrophic earthquake has given rise to consequences which have to a great extent altered the economic position of Montenegro, it is necessary, Srzentic said, to adapt to the new situation the goals and tasks formerly fixed for the republic's socioeconomic development in 1979, and also the goals and tasks for the remaining current medium-term period. It is clear, he added, that the sequence of certain goals and tasks, and accounting opportunities to realise these, now appear in a new light. Since it is clear that this must have an unfavorable effect on the realization of the development policy of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro as an economically underdeveloped republic, Srzentic considers that it is necessary to review with appropriate federal organs the measures and activities which must be undertaken in this connection.

The Central Committee concluded that all self-managing and social subjects must conduct themselves in a rational fashion and must advocate the reduction of all forms of consumption and other expenditure such as representation, celebrations, unnecessary official trips and the like.

The Central Committee made it incumbent upon all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists to make an all-round analysis of their activities so far, to draw lessons from them and to define clearly their future tasks. The Central Committee also made it incumbent upon the Central Committee Presidium to undertake, on the basis of the decisions adopted today, ideopolitical measures and actions to implement those decisions. By the end of September the Presidium is to submit to the Central Committee a report on the implementation of decisions concerning the ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake.

At today's session of the Montenegrin League of Communists, a report was adopted on its Presidium's work over the past year, and a number of cadre changes were carried out in the Central Committee of the Montenegrin League of Communists, and in the LCY Central Committee from the organization of the Montenegrin League of Communists. Dobroslav Culafic was elected member of the LCY Central Committee in place of Zarko Boskovic, who was elected to the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee.

TITO SENDS LETTER TO PARTICIPANTS IN CONFERENCE ON KIDRIC

LD080636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, addressed the following letter to the participants in the scientific conference on "The Thought and Work of Boris Kidric":

"I am sending cordial greetings to the participants in the scientific conference devoted to the thought and work of Boris Kidric. Boris Kidric belongs to that pleiad of Yugoslav revolutionaries who devoted their entire life to the struggle for socialism. I got to know him as a communist who worked underground, full of fervor and inexhaustible energy which captivated his cofighters and comrades. During many years of our collaboration, I had the opportunity to follow his fruitful work. The self-sacrifice and devotion of Boris Kidric in the struggle for progressive social changes under the difficult conditions of illegality the national liberation struggle and postwar construction, made him one of the most outstanding personalities of our party, our workers movement and all our peoples and nationalities.

"Boris Kidric was also our outstanding economic leader and Marxist theoretician who made an enormous contribution to the building of the social and economic system in the most complex moments of our development. It is good, therefore, that this scientific conference is organized to elucidate the very rich activity and creative work of Boris Kidric in the building of our socialist self-managing society. I wish you much success in your work."

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO DAVIDOVIC-KEPA

LD080534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, addressed the following telegram to Radivoj Davidovic-Kepa:

"Dear Comrade Kepa, on the occasion of your 70th birthday and over 5 decades of devoted revolutionary work, I am sending you cordial congratulations and best wishes for good health and success in your creative work. You belong to the pleiad of revolutionaries who were brought up by our party and the workers movement and who hardened themselves in the casemates of bourgeois Yugoslavia, using that time also for their Marxist education and general ideopolitical upbringing. As a consistent and unshakable communist, you built your knowledge and experience into our postwar development, in the development of socialist self-managing relations. Your personal contribution to the development of theory and training of a large number of our cadres has been of exceptional importance for the development of Marxist thought in our country. Throughout this time, you have remained loyal to the principles and uncompromising in the struggle for the ideas of Marxism, the ideas of our party and revolution. I am convinced that you will continue to contribute with the same fervor and creative elan to the theory and practice of the socialist self-managing development of our society."